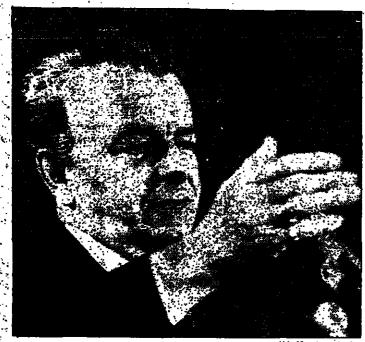
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The Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, has announced he plans to vote against the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

Spanish Rightist Party Wins a Local Election

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service MADRID - The rightist Popular Alliance has registered an important victory in elections for a regional parliament in northwestern Galicia, setting back both the government party of Premier Leo-poldo Calvo Sotelo and the opposition Socialists.

In the first election in Spain since last February's aborted military coup, the Popular Alliance, led by former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, displaced the Union of the Democratic Center as the biggest party in underde-veloped Galicia, winning 26 seats in the 71-member legislature.

the region's politics for five years, won only 24 seats, while the Socialists, who had expected major advances, were stymied with 17. Small regionalist parties managed to gain only four seats, while the troubled Communist Party won

Natural Majority

Mr. Fraga, who is from Galicia and who had conducted an active al region, immediately proclaimed the vote as a vindication of his thesis that Premier Calvo Sotelo should join him in forming "natu-ral majority" of the right in Ma-

"Galicia is essentially conservative," said Mr. Fraga after votes were counted early Wednesday, "and it is conservative because it is intelligent." Mr. Fraga noted that his party, a strong defender of cen-tralism in Spain, had outpolled the Socialists in the major industrial centers, demonstrating that "the triumph of the left, which some believe a divine right, is not mevita-

Although the outcome was humbling for Mr. Calvo Sotelo's badly divided party, the reversal for the Socialists was psychologically far more severe, since they had expected to make important gains against the Democratic Center. The Socialists, the second largest force in the parliament in Madrid, have lately been buoyed by Socialist victories in France and Greece. and by polls showing that they would be the most popular party in Spain if early general elections

Socialists were notably subdued as a result of the vote in Galicia, and Felipe Gonzalez, the party leader, warned that the campaign there showed that the right was becoming more "dangerous and aggres-

The loss suffered by the Demo-cratic Center is certain to reopen the debate inside the party over whether it should shift to the right and strike an alliance with Mr. Fraga, or attempt to maintain a vaguely centrist position. Mr. Calvo Sotelo has, so far, resisted Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

The center-right government U.S. Senate Ties Aid to A-Policy in India and Pakistan

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Wednesday approved a provi-sing strongly opposed by the ad-ministration that would automati-

cally require a cutoff of all U.S. aid to Pakistan or India in case ci-The measure, offered as an amendment to a \$5.8-billion for-

eign aid authorization bill, was adopted by a vote of 51-45. Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, immediately made a motion to reconsider the vote, calling the cutoff measure a "radical move" that could seriously disrupt U.S. ties

with Pakistan. But the motion was then put aside at the urging of Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., an Ohio Democrat, sponsor of the automatic cutoff asure. Sen. Glenn asserted during floor debate that that failure of the United States to take an unequivocal stand on the issue "would damage our public commitment to

the long-standing goals of nuclear nonproliferation." However, Sen. Percy and other opponents said the Glenn provision would unnecessarily tie the administration's hands in dealing with sensitive foreign policy issues.

The administration is seeking congressional approval for the first installment of a six-year, \$3.2-bil-

Byrd Joins Opponents Of Jet Sale

Senator's Stance A Blow to Reagan

From Agency Disputches
WASHINGTON — In a major setback for President Reagan, the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, has announced that he will vote against the proposed sale of AWACS sur-veillance planes to Sandi Arabia.

Sen. Byrd revealed his opposi-tion as Mr. Reagan prepared a let-ter for Congress saying that if Sau-di Arabia adopts "policies which are disruptive to prospects for sta-bility" in the Middle East and "detrimental to U.S. national interests," Mr. Reagan would not hesitate to cancel delivery of AWACS planes or to withdraw technical support and maintenance for any that had been delivered.

"I do not believe this sale serve the best interest of the United States," Sen. Byrd told the Senate on Tuesday. "Quite the contrary, I believe it places these interests in

jeopardy.

In my estimation, if the AWACS sale were to proceed at this time, the Sandis would lose, the Israelis would lose, the Egyp-tians would lose, the Jordanians would lose, and, ultimately, the United States would lose," he said.

Sen. Byrd added that Israel, because of a perceived increase in military threat from the Saudis, would not be able to take risks necessary to achieve peace in the Middle Éast,

"Such a sale makes sense only within the context of a realistic Middle East policy which focuses on the fundamental issue separating Arabs and Israelis — the future of the Palestinians," Sen. Byrd

Before Sen. Byrd announced his decision, the Senate Republication, the Senate Republication of Tennessee, made clear he thought his Democratic counterpart's vote could prove pivotal in the presi-dent's battle to win congressional approval of the Saudi arms sale in a vote scheduled for next Wednes-

Only five of the 47 Senate Demthe \$8.5-billion arms package. With Sen. Byrd's announcement the Senate lineup stood at 53-37 against the sale, by one count, with

 mcommitted. Mr. Reagan's draft letter, not yet formally delivered to members of the Senate, spoke of four "arrangements" that would be incor-porated into written agreements with Saudis. One provides for an agreement to provide physical security for the AWACS, its manuals and other equipment, and for "periodic inspection" of such facilities by U.S. experts.

A second calls for Saudi sharing of AWACS-gathered information with the United States. A third, the letter said, is an agreement that no Saudi AWACS-gathered informa-tion will be shared with third parties without prior mutual consent of the U.S. and Saudi governments. A fourth provides that the Saudis will not fly AWACS "outside of the physical borders" of the kingdom without U.S. consent. The administration had previously made public these "assurances and

The letter, circulated on Capitol Hill on Tuesday, did not appear to



Solidarity union officials standing on an overturned van in front of a police station in Katowice appealed to crowds to disperse following police attempts to stop distribution of union literature.

New Police Move Against Union Provokes More Unrest in Poland

By Thomas W. Netter The Associated Press

WARSAW — Police cordoned off streets in the southwestern Polish city of Wroclaw on Wednesday and tried to disperse a crowd of about 1,500 people who gathered after three Solidarity members were seized for broadcasting union information from a mobile van.

Union officials, who reported the disturbance, said there was no rioting like that in Katowice on Tuesday, when protesters in a crowd of 5,000 hurled stones at police officers and overturned one of their vehicles after three persons were seized for distributing union

Meanwhile, more than 150,000 workers openly defied a Commu-nist Party demand for a strike ban, and Solidarity leaders gathered in Gdansk to discuss a possible nationwide warning strike call. Solidarity officials in Wrocław.

a city of 600,000, said police tried to round up 150 persons in streets surrounding the police station where they gathered after the three n members were seized there. A Solidarity member later said the crowd had swollen to 1,500.

The officials said that union members were reading the daily local Solidarity news service from loudspeakers when 40 to 50 riot police seized them.

Katowice was quiet Wednesday after Tuesday's outbreak of rioting, thought to be the worst politically motivated clash between the union and authorities in the 14 months since the independent nuion was formed during shipyard strikes in Gdansk.

There have been worse riots, notably in Konin, in northwest Poland, where rioters built barricades and threw gasoline bombs at po-lice in early September after a brawl with Gypsies.

Solidarity members returned to the main city square in Katowice on Wednesday for several hours and distributed leaflets but left without incident, government sources there said. Solidarity's national leaders

awaiting the arrival of their chief, Lech Walesa, whose return from France was delayed by a strike at a Paris airport — were to discuss plans for a possible national warn-

ing strike call in Gdansk on Thurs-

The labor federation's national congress earlier this month or-dered such a move if the government failed to freeze prices and present economic reform plans greeable to Solidarity.

Workers angered over the firing of a Solidarity manager at a state farm staged a one-hour warning strike in Zielona Gora province and planned to begin a general strike throughout the province Thursday morning, officials said. The strike could idle about

150,000 workers in 700 factories, despite government decisions to rehire the fired manager. Workers still want the officials responsible for firing him to be sacked. Women textile workers in Zyrar-

dow, 30 kilometers (19 miles) west of Warsaw, were said to be seeking talks with the government, but they reportedly had no reply from the new party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, to a dramatic telegram plea for his help in settling the protest Tuesday.

guarantees that it will not deter- monthly bonus.

iorate again as soon as we resume work. We are afraid that as soon as e work we will not even be able to buy a pound of bread." At a construction equipment factory in Wroclaw near the Czechoslovak border in southwestern Poland, 930 workers out of 1,358 voted in a referendum on the

Solidarity officials in the city, vhere workers have been on strike alert for several days, said that from 80 percent to 90 percent voted "no confidence" in Gen. Jaruzelski and his government, fa-vored dissolution of the parliament and wanted the leading role of the party struck from the constitution.

Walesa Delayed by Strike

PARIS (UPI) — Striking Air yet given approval to the plan.
rance company employees Anti-nuclear weapons move-France company employees cleared the Orly airport runway Wednesday just long enough so that Mr. Walesa could depart for several of the NATO ministers re-Warsaw after he was delayed for almost five hours.

reporters with a shrug that strikes assuage this opposition.

like the one at Orly can happen Acting Defense Minister Hans The food situation has im- like the one at Orly can happen proved somewhat," a spokesman anywhere. The strikers are de-for the women said, "but we need manding an across-the-board \$85

NATO Ministers Cite Option of No New Missiles

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service GLENEAGLES, Scotland The North Atlantic Treaty Organization reaffirmed Wednesday its commitment to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in five European countries, but for the first time formally recognized as "a possible option" the scrapping of the plans in exchange for a reduc-tion in deployed Soviet missiles aimed at Europe.

The language embracing this "zero-level" option was inserted into the final communique of a two-day meeting of NATO defense ministers here by several European defense ministers who, under pres-sure because of domestic protest movements, overrode the objec-tions of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the United

Despite the mention of a possible agreement with the Soviet Union that could prevent deployment, the ministers unanimously reaffirmed their commitment to eploying the new missiles,

The communiqué said NATO's firmness in going ahead with its decision to modernize nuclear forces was an essential factor in getting the Russians to the negotiating table. The statement said NATO would continue to move ahead with the December, 1979, two-track decision on long-range theater nuclear force modernization and on arms control.

Peace Movements

Both the Netherlands and Belgium signed the final communiqué about the decision to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles beginning in December, 1983. Though the defense ministers of the two nations signed the document, their governments have not

portedly argued during closedmost five hours.

Before he left, Mr. Walesa told

door meetings that the Europeans needed a high-profile response to

Van Mierlo of the Netherlands and Defense Minister Hans Apel of West Germany are said to have

taken the lead in pushing through the policy shift at a hotel here in the Scottish highlands.

Mr. Van Mierlo said in an interview Wednesday that getting the alliance to acknowledge the possibility of reducing theater nuclear weapons to the "zero level" was a breakthrough for European coun-

"I'm very happy it's in the com-munique because it is a political goal now set down formally by the alliance," Mr. Van Mierlo said. The Dutch defense minister described the goal as the "zero op-tion," which he said was not de-fined in the communique so that arms control negotiators would have maximum latitude to reach an agreement on reducing theater

nuclear weapons in Europe. Some Europeans have defined the zero option as one that would require the Soviet Union to remove those SS-20 nuclear missiles targeted on NATO nations in exchange for the United States' forgoing its planned deployment of new nuclear Cruise and battlefield

missiles in Europe.

A high U.S. defense official confirmed that the United States had opposed the "zero-level" language in the communiqué and doubted that President Reagan would ac-cept anything less than the remov-al of all the SS-20s, and some other tactical nuclear weapons as well, in exchange for the United States'

canceling its own deployment A U.S. official, who could not be identified under the ground rules of the briefing for reporters, predicted that the Russians would try to exploit the "zero option" opening provided in the NATO

This is what the communiqué said in that regard:

"Ministers fully supported the United States commitment to achieve equitable and verifiable agreements, within the SALT framework, on theater nuclear forces at the lowest attainable levels. On the basis of reciprocity the zero level remains a possible option under ideal circumstan They called on the Soviet Union to live up to the pledge to spare no effort to reach an appropriate

Reagan Says Moscow Distorts Nuclear Issue

By Oswald Johnston Las Angeles Tones Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan denounced as "outright deception" Wednesday the claim by some West Europeans and the oviet Union that a nuclear war limited to Enrope is part of U.S. strategic planning.
A presidential statement, issued

A presidential statement, issued aboard Air Force One during Mr. Reagan's flight to the North-South summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, accused the Russians of launching a propaganda drive on the nuclear theme.

But it also was designed to clarify a statement that Mr. Reagan made last week that "you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the

Mr. Reagan's reply to an interviewer's question last Friday on the theoretical possibility of a Europe-only nuclear war was immediately sezzed on by opponents of the NATO plan under which new tactical nuclear missiles would be installed in Western Europe to counter a buildup of mediumrange Soviet missiles.

Moscow quickly picked up the theme. On Tuesday, Tass issued a statement by President Leonid I. Brezhnev denying Mr. Reagan's claim that the Russians believe a nuclear war can be won and challenging Mr. Reagan to renounce "the very idea of muclear attack as

The presidential statement Wednesday was drafted in part to counter Mr. Brezhnev's challenge and in part to calm European fears fanned by the publicity given Mr. Reagan's interview statement over-

"The suggestion that the United States could even consider fighting a nuclear war at Europe's expense is an outright deception," Mr. Reagan said. "American policy for deterring conflict in Europe has not changed for over 20 years."

"The essense of U.S. nuclear strategy," the president added, "is that no aggressor should believe that the use of nuclear weapons in Europe could reasonably be limited to Europe ... Thus, we regard any military threat to Europe as a threat to the United States itself."

Mr. Reagan singled out for attack "several propaganda state-ments" from Moscow "that seek to drive a wedge between the United States and some of our closest friends in Europe." Declared Mr. Reagan: "I do not intend to let

cies go unchallenged."

He went on to note that "any use of nuclear weapons would have the most profound consequences. In a nuclear war, all man-kind would lose. Indeed, the awful and incalculable risks associated with any use of nuclear weapons themselves serve to deter their Meanwhile, in a speech in New

York on Tuesday night, the directer of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Eugene V. Rostow, noted that it was the Euro-

World leaders begin gathering for the Cancún summit. Page 3.

peans who first urged tactical missile modernization as a counter to the recent dramatic expansion of the Soviet missile force. At present the Russians have

deployed 250 SS-20 missiles in Soviet territory, each with three warheads and most of them capable of hitting targets in Western Europe. "Could those weapons coerce

Europe into neutrality or worse while the United States was paralyzed by the size and power of the Soviet intercontinental arsenal? Mr. Rostow asked. "These nightmare fears led Eu-

ropean spokesmen to suggest that the United States take appropriate action to deter the use of Soviet Euromissiles," Mr. Rostow said. "The result of the European proposal was the NATO decision of 1979 that the United States station intermediate-range, ground-based missiles in Europe" and at the same time begin talks with the Russians aimed at reducing tactical missile arsenals.

No Change Seen

BONN (WP) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Wednesday formally backed the president's comments, saying they represented no departure from Western alliance

"The strategy of the North Atlantic alliance, unchanged for 30 years, has been the deterrence of attack against Western Europe by threatening to use all suitable mili-tary means," Mr. Schmidt said in a statement. "This deterrence strategy should never have been, and in the future should never be, misunderstood as preparing for leading a war in Europe. President Reagan has neither put in doubt nor veered from this valid deterrence strategy. The president has also not called any detail of it into

vere called. lion military and economic aid As their 29th party congress program for Pakistan. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6) Tough Foreign Policy Highly Popular in U.S. Poll Shows Americans Believe Reagan Is Winning New Respect Abroad

By Barry Sussman

Washington Poor Sermer
WASHINGTON — By lopsided numbers,
Americans believe President Reagan's hardline approach to foreign affairs is creating new respect for the United States overseas, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poil.

Three of every four Americans feel that way, according to the poll, even though a majority also feels Mr. Reagan's policies are creating

anti-American feelings in many countries. Overall, the public gives the president high marks for his conduct of foreign affairs and continues to support him strongly on his plans for a military buildup. But about one-third of the population fears that Mr. Reagan's stance toward the Soviet Union is increasing the chances of war, and many citizens oppose specific positions Mr. Reagan has taken on many

key issues. Mr. Reagan has been sharply criticized from several quarters recently for having what is said to be an erratic and unclear foreign policy: some have called it his weakest suit as presdent. By 52 percent to 31 percent, however, those interviewed agree with the statement that Mr. Reagan "has a clear foreign policy which most countries can understand."

The poll was taken between Oct. 14 and Oct. 18, in the second week following the assassinauon of Sadat. Among the poll's findings were these major

> A majority of Americans are opposed to the sale of Airborne Warning and Control System radar planes to Saudi Arabia, largely because of a widespread conviction that Saudi Arabia is not a reliable ally. Many citizens on both sides of the issue, however, say they do not feel strongly about the sale and that their opinions are subject to change.

• The Middle East in general, and not the Soviet Union, is the leading source of concern to the American people. For every person who cites the Soviet Union as this nation's biggest foreign affairs problem, two others cite the Middle East.

· Americans overall have come to view Egypt almost exactly as they do Israel. Almost half the public thinks of both nations as trustworthy allies of the United States, 10 percent see Israel but not Egypt as trustworthy, 8 percent see Egypt but not Israel that way, and

13 percent see neither nation as a reliable ally. · Forty percent agree with the Reagan position that the United States should be militarily stronger than the Soviet Union, 46 percent say the United States should strive simply for equality, and another 10 percent say it should himit its military spending" even at the risk of falling behind the Russians.

Against the Draft

Those interviewed tended to be militant on some issues but not militant at all on others. For example, 63 percent say they agree that the United States should take all steps, including the use of force, to prevent the spread of Communism." But for the first time since viet troops moved into Afghanistan in late 1979, a majority of Americans say they are against a return "to the military draft." Citizens tend to see Mr. Reagan as staking

out positions that are more aggressive than the ones they would choose, but often they praise the president for such a posture. A 20-year-old auto garage worker from sub-urban Chicago, for example, said he was against using force to prevent the spread of Communism but felt that Mr. Reagan was for it. He gave Mr. Reagan a high grade for his handling of foreign policy and said, "I think

we are showing everyone that the United

States is not going to be pushed around, even On many foreign policy issues, the poll

shows, a majority of citizens have a lack of knowledge. Asked which country, the United States or the Soviet Union, was a member of NATO, 51 percent say they do not know, 47 percent give the right answer, the United States, and 2 percent say the Soviet Union.

Deals With Feelings

Many questions in the poll, however, deal with underlying attitudes — feelings on issues that require no particular knowledge.

One series of questions in the poll, for example, was designed to gauge circumstances un-der which people would approve of the use of military force. It found strong support for military action if "some nation takes American hostages, the way Iran did," and similar strong

support for taking action if the Soviet Union "tries to put missiles in Cuba."

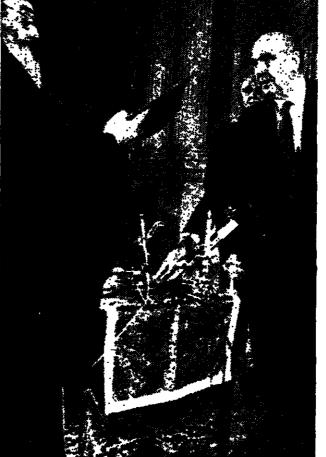
In addition, a majority say they support U.S. action if the Soviet Union moves troops into Iran or the Gulf. Majorities oppose the use of force, however, to counter a revolution in Saudi Arabia, a possibility raised by Mr. Reagan at a recent news conference.

some Arab nations." Twenty-eight percent say they would favor U.S. military intervention and 61 percent say they would oppose it. Israel, along with Egypt, finds far more fa-vor with Americans than does Saudi Arabia,

Americans were most opposed to military action if "war breaks out between Israel and

the one other Mideast nation being seriously courted by President Reagan.

Israel is seen as a reliable ally of the United States by 64 percent and Egypt is seen as a reliable ally by 59 percent. Only 33 percent say Saudi Arabia is a reliable ally, a level equal to the perception of China as an ally.



Andreas Papandreou was sworn in Wednesday as Greece's premier by Greek Orthodox Archbishop Seraphim, Page 2.

INSIDE

alliance. Page 3.

Britain Aid in Sinai Force Indicated

multipational Sinai peacekeeping force called for under the Camp David accords, according to European diplomatic sources. Page 2. Problems With Cairo Information

In Egypt, the U.S. has its largest diplomatic mission, yet perform-

Britain is ready to join France and Italy in adding troops to the

ance has suffered from overdependence on official information from the Egyptian government and a shortage of counterviews.

Mondale Accuses Reagan on NATO In his first major foreign policy speech since leaving office, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale charged that the Reagan ad-ministration's approach to NATO had drained strength from the

North Sea Gas Find Confirmed

North Sea drillings confirmed that Norway has a major gas field there. Meanwhile, tests showed oil reserves off Newfoundland are larger than thought. Page 9.

13/1/1- -- (318)

Market &

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Post Service LONDON - Responding to an urgent U.S. request, Britain is ready to join France in contributing troops to the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force called for under the Camp David accords. according to European diplomatic

The British decision is con-tingent, the sources said, on agreement by the 10 members of the European Economic Community to a formula for tying participation in the Sinai force to progress toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, including solu-tion of the problem of Palestinian self-determination.

The favored approach appears to be the Common Market's encouragement, without formal endorsement, of some form of the peace plan suggested earlier this year by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, according to several European diplomats. The sources said these expendences of the sources of said they expected a statement from the EEC countries within the next few days linking the plan with formal agreement by Britain, France and Italy to participate in the Sinai force.

[Britain says it has not yet decided whether to contribute troops to the U.S.-sponsored Sinai peace-keeping force, The Associated Press reported from London. "We are considering it, but no decision has been made." a Foreign Office spokeswoman said Wednesday.]

pean participation in the Sinai the Mideast," said one source here, force to carry the Camp David who added that urgent consultapeace process through Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the last

of France said Monday in Williamsburg. Va., after talks with already decided to participate in the Sinai force. European sources said Italy was likely to follow the

French lead.
The British government, which ment can be expected under the el and the rest of its Arab neigh-

Britain and the other European Community nations also want to avoid alienating Arab nations, particularly Saudi Arabia, by becoming part of the Camp David process through participation in the Sinai force, according to British sources. They said they fear join-ing in the Camp David process could be seen as a withdrawal by the Europeans from the independent stand they have taken in calling on Israel to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and on the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Is-

(Continued from Page 1)

that an overt move to the right would cede terrain to the Social-

One immediate test will be the formation of the new regional government in Galicia, which like Catalonia and the Basque provinces will have limited home rule. A coalition between the Popular Alliance and the Democratic Center, some politicians observed, might turn into a model that could be emulated in Madrid.

were won by two small Marxist groups — was a sharp blow to Galician nationalists who had hoped to see their new parliament become a vehicle for a cultural and political renaissance in the northwest, long neglected by Madrid.

United Press International

ANKARA — Ayatoliah Ruhol-lah Khomeini has said that Iran's

Revolutionary Guards must be re-

formed and warned Iranians not to

try to separate Islam from the cler-

gy ruling the country.
In a speech broadcast by Tehran

radio Tuesday, Ayatollah Kho-meini said the Revolutionary

Guard corps "is beneficial to Iran and Islam." But the corps "must remove its defects," he said, add-

ing: "Among you are some young

men who must be reformed so that

the image of the corps is not sul-

He urged the guards to "use [Ayatollah Hossein Ali] Montezari

in order to bring the clergy and the

corps closer together."

Ayatollah Montezari is Ayatol-

lah Khomeini's potential spiritual

successor. Avatollah Khomeini re-

cently gave him powers to appoint

the country's judicial council in a

significant delegation of authority.

in the forefront of the battle

against the leftist Mujahaddin

"The whole of Iran is a political organ," the ayatollah said. "There

must be understanding between

prayer leaders and Revolutionary Guards. You must make an effort

so that your Islam is not separated

In London, Amnesty Interna-tional, the independent rights

group, said it would not accept any

its teams to Iran. "Amnesty cannot

accept such conditions, because it

would contradict the nature of its

The Iranian Foreign Ministry,

quoted by Tehran radio, had said

that an Amnesty team visiting Iran would have to include a Moslem

scholar of Islamic jurisprudence,

denounce "the criminal conduct"

of the Mujahaddin and undertake

to make public "the uncensored

text of its discussions with Iran's

In order to dispose of suspicions

of its "Zionist propensities" and

RABAT, Morocco - King Has-

san II of Morocco said Wednesday

that Polisario guerrillas used Mau-

ritanian territory as a base to at-

tack Moroccan forces, the Moroc-

can news agency, MAP reported.

Meanwhile, Gen. Ahmed Dlimi.

the commander of Moroccan armed forces in the Western Saha-

ra, told reporters that Moroccan

planes had attacked guerrillas who

fled to Mauritania after a battle

last week. This is the first time

Morocco has reported attacking

the guerrillas across the frontier.
The king reaffirmed that Ay-

dyate, 6 miles (10 kilometers) in-

side Mauritania, was used as a

econditions for a visit by one of

Khomeini's regime.

from the clergy."

work," he said.

judicial officials."

uerrillas opposing Ayatollah

The Revolutionary Guards are

third of the Sinai next April 26. President Francois Mitterrand President Reagan that France has

currently holds the presidency of the European Community, be-lieves that with the establishment of the Sinai force, little more prog-ress toward a Middle East settle-Camp David agreement and is seeking other ways to involve Israbors in negotiations on the Pales-tinian issue. Israel has resisted such negotiations until now.

rael's right to exist.

Right Wins Vote in Galicia

Fraga's blandishments, fearing

The poor showing of local na-tionalist parties — their four seats pated in the referendum.

Purge of Iran Guards

Is Asked by Khomeini

Seen from Madrid, however, the faiture of the Galician parties will

The Reagan administration is "Steps have to be taken to propressing for a declaration of Euro-

been upset by the specter of separatist movements taking root

across Spain and endangering na-

tional unity. Such fears contributed largely to military unrest and to the attempted coup Feb. 23.

About 45 percent of an electorate of 2.1 million participated in the Galicia election. Although low by Spanish standards, the turnout was a respectable one for the re-

gion, which has become legendary for its high rates of abstention. At the same time, in a referen-dum held Tuesday in Andalusia, 89 percent of the voters approved a statute that will lead the southern region to home rule. About 53 percent of registered voters partici-

2 ETA Members Killed

MADRID (Reuters) - Two persons shot dead by civil guards Wednesday morning near San Sebastian have been identified as leading members of the Basque be reassuring to rightists in the separatist movement ETA, police Spanish officer corps, who have sources said.

"subservience to U.S. imperial-

ism," the statement said, Amnesty

should denounce "massacres" committed by Israel, expose the

"barbarous conditions" in Israeli

prisons and "condemn interference in the affairs of other nations,

particularly Egypt, El Salvador and Saudi Arabia."

In an Oct. 12 report, Amnesty said Ayatollah Khomeini's regime

had executed 3,350 persons since

the revolution, more than 1,800 of

them after Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

was removed as president in June.

Prosecutor-General Hossein

Mousavi Tabrizi said Tuesday that

Amnesty would be allowed to visit

Iran's prisons only after it "con-

demns the crimes of the United

States, Israel, Egypt and the Mu-

long as there are assassinations,"

There will be executions so

From his exile in Paris, Mr.

Bani-Sadr said, "A regime which executes 50 to 200 people a day is

not capable of governing the coun-

try." He urged Iranians to start a campaign of civil disobedience similar to the one that helped to

depose Shah Mohammed Reza

Tehran radio, meanwhile, re-

ported that opposition gunmen had gunned down a school director

Tuesday in the northern city of

Roudsar. The assailants escaped after the attack inside the school

[A special tribunal set up to rule

on claims against Iran under the January agreement that led to the

release of the U.S. Embassy hos-tages in Tehran will take at least two years to complete its task, an

American member of the tribunal

said Wednesday, Reuters reported

from The Hague.

[Arthur Rovine, who will sit

with two other Americans, three

Iranians and three members from

Sweden and France, told reporters

the tribunal would have to resolve

four procedural issues before it

could start examining claims. "I

am here for two years and I expect

it to take every bit of that," he

sanctuary by the guerrillas, accord-

ing to the text of a message to

President

Mauritanian

Pahlavi in 1979.

premises, it said.

who added that urgent consulta-tions are continuing within the A European diplomatic source

said Britain did not want to play the leading role in agreeing to participate in the Sinai force, preferring to follow the lead of France and Italy with the backing of the other EEC countries. French External Relations Min-

Common Market

ister Claude Cheysson said in an interview published in Paris this week that with the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and what he characterized as European "contacts" with Egypt, apparently referring to participation in the Sinai peace force, "we will perhaps have a bridge between Camp David and the Fahd declaration" on which to build future peace efforts in the Middle East.

British sources pointed to previous European statements welcoming Prince Fahd's proposals and the decision last week by the EEC foreign ministers meeting in London to send British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as their representative to Saudi Arabia in the next few weeks to discuss the Sau-

Fahd Proposals

Prince Fahd called on Israel, under international guarantees or su-pervision, to withdraw from all Arab territory it has occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and agree to establishent of a Palestinian state with Arab Jerusalem as its capital.

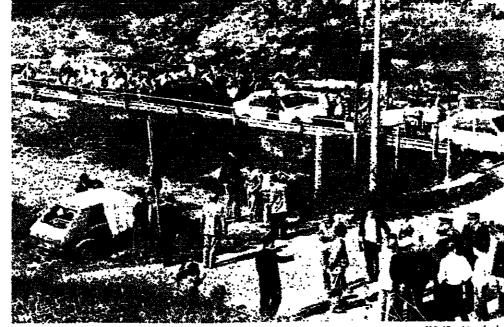
He also emphasized the right of states in the region to live in peace, which has been widely interpreted — although not by the Israeli gov-ernment — as an offer of Arab acceptance of Israel's sovereignty within its pre-1967 borders.

According to a senior European diplomat who attended last week's meeting of foreign ministers, Lord Carrington will be seeking in Saudi Arabia "to identify common ground in Fahd's eight points and the Venice Declaration" — a 1980 statement in which Common Market leaders adopted a joint posi-tion on Palestinian self-determination and Israeli sovereignty.

He said the 10 European Community nations "are not moving to endorsement of the Fahd proposais as they stand, but want to encourage the Saudis."

The sources said a decision on the joint stand by the Common Market is hoped for by the time the foreign ministers meet again

next Tuesday in Luxembourg. Mr. Cheysson said in the Paris interview that Prince Fahd's declaration "gives a basis for negotiation that is fairly intelligent ... even if we Europeans cannot ac-cept all its elements."



ROADSIDE TERROR — Italian police inspect a car near the village of Acilia, a few miles south of Rome, where the body of Capt. Franco Straulin of Rome's anti-terrorism squad and that of his chauffeur were found on Wednesday. The car was riddled with pistol and submachine-gun bullets. Shortly after the bodies were found, an unidentified man telephoned Rome newspapers to claim the killing for the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a rightist group believed to be responsible for the 1980 bomb attack in Bologna in which 85 persons died.

Papandreou Sworn In as Greek Premier; He Takes Over Defense Post in Cabinet

ATHENS — Premier Andreas Papandreou and his government was sworn in Wednesday, install-

ing Greece's first Socialist regime. Mr. Papandreou immediately convened the Cabinet and told his ministers the Greek people expected "personal morality and sincerity" and that "however bitter the truth might sometimes be," his government would be honest with

the public. Earlier Wednesday, he announced the composition of his Cabinet, saying he would take the post of defense minister himself. After the Cabinet session, he visited the armed forces headquarters and outgoing Defense Minister Evanghelos Averoff-Tositsas.

Among the Cabinet members is actress Melina Mercouri, who was named minister of culture and sci-

Swept to Power Sunday

Other Cabinet members all belong to the central committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, which swept to power Sun-day, capturing 48 percent of the popular vote and 174 of the 300 seats in Parliament. Miss Mercouri, 55, won one of the seats for the Socialist Movement.

Mr. Papandreou, a 62-year-old Harvard-educated economist, leads the first Socialist administra-tion in Greek history. All postwar

conservative except a center-left coalition led by Mr. Papandreou's father, George, in 1964-65.

He received his mandate to wern Tuesday after outgoing Premier George Rallis gave his resignation to President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Rallis' New Democracy Party got 35.9 percent of the vote and 113 seats. The Communists received 10.6 percent and

Peking Denies Report Of Explosion on a Sub

The Associated Press
PEKING — The Foreign Ministry has denied that a submarine exploded during a test missile firing and called the report "sheer fabrication," the China Daily reported Tuesday.

Foreign military sources last week said that a nonnuclear submarine exploded early last month in the North China Sea during an unsuccessful attempt to launch a missile. They said about 100 persons were killed. The sources reiterated the report Tuesday. They said the submarine was damaged by an explosion but the entire craft

India's Central Government Takes

tion of Kerala to the ministries of

The new foreign minister will be Ioannis Haralambopoulos, 62, an engineer and retired army officer who has been a parliamentarian from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement since it was founded in

Apostolos Lazaris, 60, will be minister of economic coordination. An economics professor, he has been described as Mr. Papandreou's top planner.

Mr. Papandreou had been expected to take over the defense post, considered sensitive since the 1967 coup that brought an army dictatorship. The junta returns Greece to democracy in 1974 in the face of growing restiveness, in-flation and a Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

The Socialist leader campaigned to pull Greece out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's mili-tary wing phase out U.S. military bases and call a referendum on Greek membership in the Europe an Economic Community. In do-mestic policy, he has advocated nationalizing banking, shipbuild-ing pharmaceutical companies and other industries considered vital to the economy.

His supporters say he will move slowly on foreign policy issues to gauge the repercussions. He said following the Sunday election that he would strengthen ties to the

munists and has described at least

one of the factions as representing

a potentially competitive party

with effective grass-roots mobiliza-

contempt for the more orthodox pro-Soviet of the two major Com-

munist parties. This party, the Communist Party of India, had

publicly recanted for having been

the single opposition group to have supported Mrs. Gandhi's suspen-

Her scorn for the other, larger

Communist party, the Communist Party of India-Marxist, which governs in West Bengal and Tri-

pura and was the leader of the Kerala coalition, is only slightly less apparent. Still, these parties

support her government's foreign policies.

Mrs. Gandhi tell Western diplo-mats that she is annoyed that Mos-

cow appears to be encouraging un-

ity among the two Communist

One Western diplomat says that

while Mrs. Gandhi may well be

From time to time, aides close to

sion of democracy in 1975.

Basically, Mrs. Gandhi has great

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Antwerp Blast Victims Critical

ANTWERP, Belgium — Anthorities said Wednesday that two victims of the car-bomb explosion that destroyed part of Antwerp's diamond district were on the critical list and that 48 victims remained hospital-

ized, 10 of whom were in serious condition. Two women were killed Tuesday when a delivery truck exploded in the Hoveniersstraat district near a Jewish synagogue. Eight buildings in the area were declared unsafe because of extensive damage and declared inaccessible pending further examination.

Responsibility for the bombing was claimed by Action Directe, a French anarchist group that had previously not operated in Belgium. Police said Wednesday that another anonymous caller told the Antwerp state police that the attack was carried out by the Palestine Black September group and that further attacks could be expected in Brussels and

France Bans Spanish Cooking Oil

PARIS - France has banned Spanish food exports containing cooking oil for three months unless proof is given that the products do not contain toxic products, a Consumer Affairs Ministry spokesman said

Spanish food products containing rapeseed oil treated for industrial use are said to have killed 161 persons in Spain and made about 16,000

The French ban, which started Monday, covers all Spanish edible oil, or products treated with such oil, except pure olive oil. It may be lifted if Spanish food experts convince the French ministry that the products

Zhao Reported Cool to Soviet Talks

PEKING - Premier Zhao Ziyang of China has not rejected out of hand a Russian proposal for talks on their long-standing border dispute, but he is coavinced negotiations will get nowhere, diplomatic sources

Mr. Zhao, who now is in Mexico for talks on world development, was said to have given his assessment of Moscow's initiative during talks in Peking Monday with Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark.

According to the sources, Mr. Zhao said China was considering the Russian proposal made Sept. 25. But he made clear that even if talks resumed, they would lead to nothing, the sources said. The main obstacle was said to be the Russian intervention in Afghanistan and other policies that the Chinese call "hegemonistic."

Underground Fugitive Seized in U.S. United Press International

NYACK, N.Y. — Weather Underground fugitive Kathy Boudin was among four persons arrested Tuesday in a \$1.6-million armored-car robbery in which two police officers and a Brinks guard were killed, officials

Miss Boudin, 38, had been sought for more than 10 years after a bomb explosion that destroyed a Greenwich Village townhouse and killed three persons. The Weather Underground was a radical group that claimed responsibility for a wide variety of acts of political sabotage in the Unit-

ed States in the early 1970s.

Police, meanwhile, used helicopters and roadblocks Wednesday in their search for four of the eight bandits who took part in the armoredcar holdup. The four broke through dragnets.

U.S. A-Experts Meet South Africans

JOHANNESBURG - Nuclear experts from the United States met South African officials Wednesday amid reports that their discussions could end a dispute over the supply of euriched uranium to South Africa.

The United States has not allowed enriched uranium required fornuclear power stations to be exported to South Africa since 1976 because the Pretoria government has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy confirmed that the U.S. delegation was discussing nuclear enrichment safeguards and said the meetings were part of a continuing process of talks on the subject with several countries. But he would not comment on speculation in South African newspapers that the talks might lead to a new supply arrangement.

Ulster Homes Searched in Abduction

BELFAST -- The police Wednesday raided homes near the border with the Irish Republic and arrested an undisclosed number of persons for questioning about Friday's kidnapping of an Irish chain-store mil-

Ben Dunne Jr., 32, was abducted from his car as he drove across the border into Northern Ireland to open a new supermarket. Police on both sides of the border have blocked three attempts by Mr. Dunne's family to hand over a ransom of £500,000 (about \$900,000) to his kidnappers, who are believed to belong to a splinter group of the IRA.

Meanwhile, a gunman posing as a postman walked into Belfast Zoo Wednesday and killed a worker who served as a part-time soldier, the police said. The victim was killed by a single shot fired through the door his home on the zoo grounds. He was a part-time member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a mainly Protestant force that backs up the police and army in Northern Ireland.

Ecevit Is Summoned Over Criticism

United Press International ANKARA — Ankara's military prosecutor summoned former Premier, Bulent Ecevit to his office Wednesday to answer questions about his sharp attack Tuesday on the military ruler, Gen. Kenan Evren.

Mr. Ecevit, Turkey's leading leftist politician, entered Mamak prison, there the prosecutor's office is located, government sources said.

Under martial law in force in Turkey since the military coap last September, Mr. Ecevit can be arrested for defying a ban on political activity. There was no immediate indication of the military's intentions.

Experts Meet for Palestinian Talks

United Press Intern TEL AVIV — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. technical experts met Wednesday for a nine-day round of Palestinian autonomy talks, the first since the assassination of Sadat.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, at a meeting of parliament's Foreign her annoyance is a strong desire by Affairs and Defense Committee, expressed optimism that the talks would conclude successfully, but he did not set a deadline, the Israeli Meanwhile, there are significant

The Palestinians so far have rejected any participation in the talks. The radio also said Mr. Begin rejected what sources in Jerusalem called a U.S. proposal for the Palestinian mayors of the West Bank to decide on the candidates for a self-governing council.

Pope Plans to Visit Britain in May

LONDON - Pope John Paul II still plans to visit Britain for six days next year despite his protracted recovery from an assassination attempt. two British cardinals have announced in a statement to be released

Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, and Cardinal Gordon Gray of St. Andrews and Edinburgh said that the pontiff told them Saturday that he was making plans for the British tour, the first by a reigning pope since the 16th century.

The cardinals, who met with the pope at his summer residence, said that he would be in Britain at the end of May. The pope was wounded by a gunman at the Vatican last May 13.

Amnesty Marks Somalia Celebration

The Associated Press

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Mohammed Siad Barre celebrated the 12th anniversary of his military government Wednesday with an amnesty for more than 5,000 prisoners and a speech sharply criticizing the Soviet Union and Libya.

Mr. Siad Barre, who switched Somalia's allegiance from the Russians to the West in 1977, accused Moscow of "perpetuating a state of war" in the disputed Ogaden region without making a single overture to promote pence between Somalia and Ethiopia. Libya, he said, has been hatching 'conspiracies" in the Horn of Africa.

Amnesty was granted to 5,009 prisoners, most of whom were accused of criminal offenses and economic crimes such as black-marketeering The president appeared under tight security at a three-hour parade that focused more on civilian and cultural accomplishments than military

Control of Marxist-Led Legislature By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

Dr. Ali-Akbar Velayati, who was nominated on Monday to be the new Iranian premier.

[The tribunal, which will examine claims on billions of dollars of frozen Iranian assets returned by sponsored hostage deal, opened its doors to claimants for the first time Tuesday.]

Belgians Search Iranian Ship

ANTWERP, Belgium (Reuters)
- Police Wednesday searched an Iranian ship suspected of being involved in gun-running, police sources said.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Brussels said the authorities had asked customs and Justice Ministry officials to investigate reports that the 10,000-ton Iran Nehzat was carrying arms

without a valid export license. The ship, which was loaded with 34 containers last week, left Antwerp on Monday evening but re-turned Tuesday after the police had contacted its Iranian owners,

the sources said. Three Iranian Army officers had been questioned in Antwerp in connection with the ship's cargo declared as machinery — but were not being held, the sources said.

Mauritania Used as Sanctuary, Hassan Says

Mohammed Khouna Ould Kaydalla issued by the agency. King Hassan gave detailed itineraries, which he said were used "regularly and constantly" by the guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence of Western Sahara, to get to and from Guelta Zemmur across Mauritanian territory, MAP

Guelta Zemmur, near the Moroccan border with Mauritania, was the scene last week of probably the biggest battle in the conflict over the Western Sahara with tive military coup in the Mauri-3,000 troops involved on each side. tanian capital of Novakchott.

On Tuesday, the Mauritanian president denied that Polisario guerrillas used Mauritanian territory as a base and said that Morocco was trying to justify an attack on Mauritania.

In a reply to President Kaydalla, King Hassan gave the map coordinates of Aydyate and said that he had sent a marked map with fur-ther details to the Saudi ambassador in Rabat, who handles Mauri-

tanian interests in Morocco. Mauritania broke off relations with Morocco in March after accusing it of fomerting an abor-

the federal government. NEW DELHI - In a move un-Soon after her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi used the same mechderscoring the friction between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and anism to turn out state governments in seven states that had been led by loyalists of the Janata coali-tion that she defeated in national

India's Marxist parties, the central government Wednesday suspended and superseded the legislature in the state of Kerala, which had been dominated by Communists. Under the Indian constitution,

such a dismissal of state govern-ments, known as president's rule. is permitted when the prime minister advises the president that a lo-cal political crisis has become so chaotic that the normal operation of government is paralyzed.

Mrs. Gandhi is out of the country for the Mexican economic sammit, but she has been kept aware of the recent defections that robbed the Marxist coalition of its majority. On Wednesday afternoon, after a meeting of her Cabiers won clear majorities. **Avoided Confrontation** However, in the three states where Marxist governments held sway — Kerala, West Bengal and the small state of Tripura — Mrs.

Gandhi's party has until now shied

parliamentary elections in Janu-

ary, 1980. Subsequently, elections

were ordered in these states, and in

each case Mrs. Gandhi's support-

away from direct confrontation, even though the prime minister has often showed her contempt for the factionalized Communists. Her son, Rajiv Gandhi, who is

At about the time that Mr. Obeidi was speaking. Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri told the Organization of African Unity that his country would be forced to take defensive measures to counter what he described as Libyan ag-

danese news agency reported. In a message to Kenyan Presi-dent Daniel Arap Moi, who is the current OAU chairman, Mr. Ni-

ter the aggression on its territories. if the Libyan regime continues to violate Sudanese territories and threaten the security of its people," he added Sudan has recently accused Li-

erations in Libya."

The war of words between Libya

other.
"Libya has no plan against Su-

'Aggressive Action' However, he said Libya consid-

aggressive action." There are no differences with support the murderer Hissène Habré, which we consider an ag-gressive action," Mr. Obeidi said. Mr. Habré, a former defense

troops backed Mr. Goukouni in Chad's civil war last year. In Khartoum, Sudan, Mohammed Youssef al-Maghariaf,

conflict has been bridged by both groups assuming a generally pro-Moscow stand, organizational differences are profound. The Communist Party of India-Marxist is a mass-based organizadan or against any other neighbortion with local cadres. Its strength. however, is largely regional, coning state, and is against any for-eign intervention in these coun-tries," JANA quoted Mr. Obeidi as centrated in three states. The Communist Party of India has few members but has well-developed

of their strengths and also divided ers Sudan's support for anti-gov-ernment guerrillas in Chad as an by personality clashes.

The Associated Press PARIS - Air France operations at Charles de Gaulle Airport outside Paris will start moving Nov. I to a separate new terminal build-

flights to Britain, the Netherlands and Austria, and from March I, services to Israel, West Germany and Scandinavia, and some Air France and Air Inter domestic flights. Other medium and longhaul flights will start using the terminal April 1. Most other companies will remain in the current ter-

taking on increasing organizationnet, President Sanjiva Reddy signed the proclamation that effecal responsibilities for her party, has spoken of the need to impede unity efforts by the divided Comtively turned over the administra-

The Libyan news agency JANA reported that Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel Ati Al Obeidi said Tuesday that Libya has the right to launch a strike against "any camp of terrorism that threatens our safety and security because the principle of self-defense is some-

thing important." ression against Sudan, the Su-

meiri charged that Libya was trying to sur up tension throughout Africa. Sudan will find itself obliged to take defensive measures "to coun-

bya of bombing several Sudanese villages along the Chad border. Libya has not commented specifically on the bombing reports, but has denied it has troops concentrated

and Sudan has escalated in recent days, with both sides declaring their readiness to carry out "pre-emptive" strikes against each

Sudan, but Sudan and its regime

minister of Chad, leads a guerrilla

group fighting the regime of President Goukouni Oueddei. Libyan

the self-proclaimed leader of a group called the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, declared Wednesday that his group will take "imminent" military action against Libvan Col. Mosmer Qadhafi and his "tyrannical, dicta-

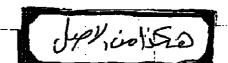
New Terminal to Open At De Gaulle Airport

organs of publicity and controls

some key unions. Both are jealous

ing Roissy-2.
The terminal will first handle

Chad Rebels in Sudan bothered by professions of interna-tional solidarity, she must be aware that Soviet obligations to May Face Libyan Raid her government far outweigh Soviet duties to the Communist parties. The diplomat suggested that one motive for the leaked reports of Radio Tripoli, monitored in Beirut, said Mr. Obeidi called in From Agency Dispatches TRIPOLI, Libya — Libya says it Mrs. Gandhi to assert nonalign-European ambassadors in Tripoli to inform them about "Sudanese has no plan to attack Sudan but has indicated it may attack Chadian rebel camps on the Sudanese side of the Libyan frontier. intentions to carry out terrorist opdifferences between the Marxist factions. While their original split on the issue of the Chinese-Soviet



Reagan, Other Leaders **Arrive at Beach Resort** For North-South Talks

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In the improbable setting of a luxurious Mexican beach resort, an unlikely assemblage of world leaders began
gathering Wednesday for a brief
attempt to ease old suspicions and
seck new methods of international communication.

Among those arriving for the 22nation Cancun summit on international cooperation and development was President Reagan, who said last week he knows he is walking into "a hostile atmosphere where some want to take from the rich nations and give to the poor.

However, the possibility of a major confrontation diminished after it was decided at a preparatory meeting that the summit will have no formal agenda and produce no final communiqué.

Although Mr. Reagan prepared for Cancim by delivering a speech last week telling the nations of the developing world that private investment and free trade are their best routes to greater wealth, the Cancún participants appear to have no desire to spend the two days of formal meetings attempt-ing to isolate the United States.

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Risk of Summiny

In recent days one Cancun participant, French President Fran-cois Mitterrand, said there is a risk in such imprecedented multilateral summitry: If no progress is made, there could be a disastrous reaction from the poor nations.
Secretary of State Alexander M.

Haig Jr. agreed Tuesday that there is a risk. "If the dialogue were totally sterile it would be a setback," he said. "On the other hand, I

don't anticipate it will happen."

Mr. Haig said that Mr. Reagan wants to meet with the leaders of all 14 developing nations repre-sented at the conference and may see each government leader in attendance in these brief encounters, Mr. Reagan wants to establish a personal relationship to belp future bilateral relations.

Mr. Reagan arrived Wednesday and will stay through Saturday in order to conduct more bilateral meetings than would be possible on Thursday and Friday, the two days of the summit. He was to meet Mexican President José
López Portillo, Chinese Premier
Zhao Ziyang, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on Wednesday, according to the White House communications

director, David R. Gergen.

The other heads of government attending will be Algeria's Chadli Benjedid, Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Japan's Zenko Suzuki, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd, the Philippines' Ferdinand E. Marcos, Guyana's Forbes Burnham, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Sweden's Thorbjörn Fälldin, Yugoslavia's Sergej Kraigher and Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Low Expectations

As described by Mr. Haig and other U.S. officials, expectations for results are very low and very

Many of the poor nations want to see the summit make a commitment to "global negotiations," which means that talks on problems of development would be conducted on the one-nation, onevote principle, giving the poor a majority. The United States and other industrialized nations finessed this at a summit meeting in Ottawa last July. Mr. Haig and Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday that the United States would follow the Ottawa position on global negotia-

tions.
Others want to see Cancin give birth to son-of-Cancin, establishing a series of such multilateral summits. Mr. Haig said Tuesday, "I don't anticipate there will be great enthusiasm for another Can-

He indicated the fruits of Cancun might be smaller, lower-level meetings on specific issues such as



President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, left, and President José López Portillo of Mexico returning applause to a crowd that greeted them after the Nigerian arrived for the Cancún summit.

statement appeared to be a step forward by the United States toward the kind of results sought by the poor.

Four leaders - Austrian Chan-

mut Schmidt and President Félix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast — are not able to attend for health reasons and are being represented by ministers of their gov-ernments. Abdus Sattar, acting

already signaled Congress its will-

ingness on revenue strengthening

measures." He said the administra-

tion was mailing out a "thorough

review" of all possible revenue-

strengthening measures, including

a reduction in the tax deduction

Installment Credit

cún might be smaller, lower-level cellor Bruno Kreisky, Brazilian meetings on specific issues such as food, trade or energy. Mr. Haig's do, West German Chancellor Helpresident of Bangladesh, is staying home for internal political reasons.

Republican Legislators Differ on U.S. Budget

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have balked at increasing taxes to hold down a growing deficit for fiscal 1982, jeopardizing an informal agree-ment on the budget between the White House and Senate Republi-

can lenders. At an hourlong closed-door meeting Tuesday of House and Senate Republican leaders, differences also were expressed on other aspects of the budget package, in-cluding the size of the spending cuts, whether to cut benefit programs and how much to cut mili-

tary spending.

Budget Director David A. Stockman, when told by reporters of projections for a 1982 deficit that could reach \$80 billion, said: That is a worst-case scenario.

The deficit is now projected by the administration at \$43 billion, and the administration's proposed budget cuts and new taxes are intended to keep the deficit from

White House officials and the Senate Republican leader, Howard

H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, infor- shown by the congressional Demomally agreed Sunday to a package of \$5 billion to \$6 billion in spending cuts, and \$7 billion to \$8 billion in new taxes. There has been no agreement on details, however,

and the disagreement between House and Senate Republicans suggested that further modifications were in store before a concerted strategy is agreed upon by the White House and congressional Republicans.

crats earlier this year. "It was a spirited discussion," the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said

House Republicans voiced obections to new taxes at the same time that administration officials

of Management and Budget's as-

is also to be arraigned on charges

of helping him to prepare false tax returns in 1974 and 1975 and for

lying to a grand jury.

If convicted, each man faces a

maximum penalty of five years in

prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Moon Leaves to Face U.S. Tax Trial

United Press Internationa SEOUL - The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, leader of the controversial Unification Church, slipped out of Scoul unnoticed Wednesday and flew to the United States to face

tax-evasion charges.

Mr. Moon had reserved a seat on a Korean Airlines flight but switched at the last minute to a Japan Airlines flight to avoid report-

He is scheduled for arraignment

for interest payments on home indicated that they were consider-ing broadening their tax proposal. Lawrence A. Kudlow, the Office

Congressional Republicans ex-hibited a disarray similar to that cy, told the Senate Budget Com-

A Treasury spokesman said Monday night that the department was not considering restrictions on the deductions for interest on installment credit, but he acknowledged that it was on a list the de-Treasury Secretary Donald T. Rebefore U.S. District Court Judge gan said Tuesday that the adminis-Charles Stewart Thursday in New tration was considering increases York on charges of failing to re-port taxes on income of \$162,000 from 1973 to 1975. Takeru Kamlin excise taxes on liquor and tobacco, partially in response to the ya, one of Mr. Moon's chief aides,

interest in Congress.

House Republican leaders argued that a tax increase was not politically feasible this year, and probably would not be acceptable

Rep. Michel said of the proposal to increase taxes, "The prospects for that in the Senate are much better than they would be in the House." This is because of the large Democratic majority on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, he said.

"I think that revenue enhancement will have to be put off until next year," Mr. Michel said, but he acknowledged that it was difficult to increase taxes in an election

"We're just trying to be practical about what is achievable and what isn't," he added.

Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, who also attended the meeting, said in response, "You don't raise taxes during a reces-

Another New York Republican, Rep. Barber B. Conable, the rank-ing minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that increasing taxes "sends a confus-ing signal to the country, and creates an opportunity for a lot of po-

litical mischief in the House."

Rep. Conable said the Senate tax proposal represented "modest sums of money with respect to the

"You can't predict the deficit one year in advance within plus or minus \$20 billion because of the volatility of the revenue side of the budget," he said. Therefore, there is no sense "trying to line-time the deficit by adjustments of the dimension they are talking about," he added.

California Couple Loses an Appeal On Custody of Son

Los Angeles Times Service SAN FRANCISCO - The state Court of Appeal has ruled that a 15-year-old mentally retarded boy could remain with his "psychologi-cal parents" over the objections of

his natural parents.

The court also refused to block diagnostic tests that could lead to life-saving heart surgery for the boy, Phillip Becker.

The court's unanimous decision Tuesday came in a custody dispute between the boy's parents, Warren and Patricia Becker of Los Altos, Calif., and a couple that befriended him, Herbert and Patsy Heath of San Jose Calif.

Phillip Becker was born with Downs Syndrome, or mongolism, and has suffered from a serious heart defect since birth.

administration's support of high interest rates damaged the economies of European countries and had made it harder for them to fulfill their pledges to increase mili-

criticized the Reagan administration for its approach to NATO, charging that the administration had sapped both the economic strength and the commitment to principle of the alliance with a go-it-alone policy."

In his first major foreign policy speech since the Carter administration was voted out of office last November, Mr. Mondale dwelled Tuesday on arms control, saying that the Reagan administration had divided the United States from its European allies by showing little interest in negotiating with the Soviet Union.

"This administration has put us in the astounding position of ap-pearing that it is we, and not the Soviet Union, which is unwilling to talk," he said in an address to the Foreign Policy Association in New

Advisory Unit Set in U.S. on

Officials Assert Panel Will Play Major Role

Intelligence

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced it is reconstituting the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in an effort to improve "the quali-ty and effectiveness of intelligence available to the United States."

In an announcement Tuesday, the White House also made three appointments to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a special panel designed to ensure the "legality and propriety" of intelligence ac-

The announcements were made by Richard V. Allen, the president's national security adviser. He called the two panels "key ele-ments in the president's program to revitalize and strengthen Ameri-can intelligence capabilities to meet the increased dangers that we face, but at the same time ensuring that constitutional rights of all Americans are fully protected."

Mr. Allen said that Anne Arm-strong, a Republican and former ambassador to Britain, would serve as chairman and that Leo Cherne, a Democrat who was chairman of the panel under President Gerald R. Ford, would serve as vice chairman of the advisory

Mr. Allen said W. Glenn Campbell, director of Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, would be chairman of the oversight panel.

The advisory board has had a long and controversial history. Its bureaucratic ancestor was created by President Dwight D. Eisenhowsion and the Hungarian and Polish uprisings raised questions about the adequacy of the intelligence-

gathering system. In 1975, President Ford created a companion panel, the Intelli-gence Oversight Board, in response to abuses by the intelligence agencies disclosed after the Vietnam

War and the Watergate scandal. In May, 1977, President Jimmy Carter abolished the advisory panel but retained the oversight board. Former panel members said Mr. Carter abolished the advisory panel after he was told that it had little direct effect on intelligence operations or policy but that it had recommended procedures that even-tually caused tension within the in-

telligence community. Mrs. Armstrong said in an interview Tuesday that the advisory board had "a splendid track record." She said it had successfully pressed intelligence agencies to place greater emphasis on over-head reconnaissance, economic intelligence and competition in anal-

Mrs. Armstrong said that both she and President Reagan believed in "competition" in analysis and that fostering it would probably be one of her key goals.

Direct Access

According to the executive order recreating the panel, the advisory board will report directly to the president. It will have authority to "continually review the perform-ance of all agencies" involved in intelligence collection, analysis and execution. It will have a fulltime staff and consultants to conduct special inquiries.

In addition to direct access to the president, Mr. Allen said, the advisory board will report "more frequently" through Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to Mr. Reagan, about recommendations for improving intelligence activities.

Mr. Allen was more vague about the oversight panel, and his office declined to respond to questions about the watchdog board's specific mandate and operations. Under the Carter administration, the three-member panel had authority to initiate investigations of alleged or potential abuses by intelligence

However, a proposed executive order governing intelligence activi-ties, being reviewed by the administration, would limit the oversight board to conducting investigations of potential abuses.

The panel is composed of some longtime friends of Mr. Reagan's, such as Alfred S. Bloomingdale, chairman of the board of directors of Diners' Club, and Clare Boothe Luce, who served on the panel from 1973 to 1977.

An appointment that has caused debate is that of H. Ross Perot. chairman of the board of Electronic Data Systems Corp. in Dallas, who said last year that his company had launched a private, unsue cessful effort to free the American hostages held in Iran.

Mondale Criticizes U.S. Approach to NATO Mr. Mondale charged that the

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service NEW YORK - Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has

tary expenditures.

of the alliance by alienating the young, especially in Europe. "When we do these things," he

nal of principles."

Mr. Mondale said that with the

'Arsenal of Principles'

Moreover, the former vice president contended that by playing down the importance of arms control and nuclear nonproliferation, ignoring underdeveloped countries, backing off from human rights stands and befriending South Africa, the Reagan adminis-tration jeopardized future support

said, "we surrender the most powerful weapon of the West, the arse-

alliance facing exceptionally com-plicated problems. President Reagan was not meeting the test of

fusion about our ability to act as a full partner with Europe," he said. "Our ailies cannot help us unless we take them into our confidence

and create trust in our leadership." The former vice president ac-knowledged, in a briefing with reporters Tuesday in Washington, that for this speech he was not choosing a topic of obvious wide-spread interest, "a subject at every breakfast table in America."

Festering Problem

"Whatever its current political currency," he said then, "I believe this is a festering problem of high priority. This speech is not a tactic. This is something I believe deep-

But his disavowal of political motive aside, he was introduced to the Foreign Policy Association by Edmund S. Muskie, the former secretary of state, as "an American leader of yesterday, today, and tomorrow." The association is a nonpartisan organization that holds

"We have sown doubt and con-meetings at which U.S. and foreign government officials discuss inter-

national topics.

Mr. Mondale did not put all the blame for problems in the alliance on the United States. He said that some European nations had fallen behind on their commitment to increase military spending, and said "the United States must continue to press our allies to live up to that commitment." But he also noted that high U.S. interest rates produced high interest rates and high unemployment in Europe, making it harder for those promises to be

*Our failed economic policies are biting our industrial state partners," he concluded.

The former vice president, who has spent about three weeks in Europe this year, said that lack of coordination and consideration had weakened NATO in the face of a Soviet arms buildup and increasingly complex economic problems. "We have let slip the reins of alliance leadership," he said.

Democrats Ask for TV Time To Answer Republican Ads

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, worried about the impact of millions of dollars in Republican national advertising, called on the television industry either to stop running the advertise-ments or to give the Democrats

time to make an opposing case. The Democratic National Committee and the party's House and Senate campaign committees threatened to complain to the Federal Communications Commission under its fairness doctrine, which requires broadcasters dealing with controversial issues to present contrasting viewpoints.

The Democrats, aware that unpaid answers to other television commercials have been ordered by the communications commission were, in effect, asking the networks or the commission to give them time they cannot afford to pay for to answer the well-financed Republicans, party officials said.

Grant A. Tinker, president of NBC, and to Gene F. Jankowski, president of the CBS Broadcast Group, by Charles D. Ferris, attorney for the Democrats and until last spring chairman of the FCC.

Congressional Elections

Rep. Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said his party's fears went beyond the impact of the current \$2-milbon Republican advertising campaign, showing workers in a pay line and a group of runners and saying "Republicans, Leadership That Works, For a Change,"

"Basically, we're concerned about the long-term effect, not only on the 1982 elections but on public attitudes generally,"

Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said last week that his party expected to spend something under \$12 million on such institution-The complaints and threats were al advertisements to sway made in letters sent Tuesday to year's congressional elections. al advertisements to sway next

Top Senate Democrat Against AWACS Sale

(Continued from Page 1) make commitments to the Senate as firm as those asked in a senseof-the-Senate resolution offered by Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, or in a letter from Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington and Sen. Robert W.

REPLACEMENT — U.S.

Rear Adm. James Nance

will succeed Army Maj.

Gen. Robert L. Schweitzer

on the National Security

Council staff. Gen

Schweitzer was fired

Tuesday after a speech in

which he said the Russians

"are going to strike."

Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin, both Re-The draft letter also seemed to make more conservative claims for the nature of limitations which the Saudi government has accepted than claims contained in some of

'Practical Consequences'

For instance, after outlining what are called "formal arrange ments and understandings" related to the sharing of data, to security arrangements for the military tech-nology and for flying the AWACS only within "the physical borders" of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Reagan's letter speaks of what he calls the "practical consequences" and "imthe controversial issue of joint U.S.-Saudi crews for the radar surveillance planes. The letter said "it will be 1990 at

the earliest before the eight Saudi crews needed to operate all five AWACS aircraft will be trained, and replacement training of individual Saudi crew members will re-quire [U.S. Air Force] Technical Assistance Field Teams during the

The letter also said U.S. officials 'expect" the Saudis to follow opertional practices that U.S. officers will offer in training, including a doctrine that calls for AWACS to remain 100 to 150 nautical miles away from a potentially hostile

Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the assistant Democratic leader, commented that there did not appear to be "agreements" on U.S. crews or on keeping the planes well away from Israeli borders.
"It's mushy and based on expecta-

tions," Sen. Cranston said, adding,

plications" of such agreements on "I don't think it will change any votes up here."

Changing, or firming up, votes, however, is the function of the letter. The idea of composing and sending it to the Senate grew out of dissatisfaction about the status of understandings and agreements that had been reached with the

Manila Relaxing Ban on Protests

The Associated Press Juan Ponce Enrile told students Wednesday they were free to hold peaceful demonstrations but warned them to stay away from President Ferdinand E. Marcos'

palace. Mr. Enrile ordered an easing of military restrictions on demonstrations during a two-hour meeting in his office with 12 student leaders who had led recent street protests calling for the overthrow of "the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.



These three words do more

than identify one of the world's great watches.

They remind you that you are linked with

a name that, all through our 142 years, has been the choice of people who have been determining the course of history.

Model shown: Nautilus in two-tones with gold dial. For gents and ladies.



Patek Philippe S.A., 41, rue du Rhône, CH-1211 Genève 3

The Man Poles Chose

The change at the helm in Poland was, fortunately, a Polish choice, not a Soviet one. Out went Stanislaw Kania, the career functionary elected Communist Party leader by secret ballot in July; he succumbed to party divisions and the difficulties of the situation. In comes Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, defense minister and, since last winter, premier. The very appointment of a military man nowhere else is this done in the Soviet bloc -is a stunning official no-confidence vote in the party and an effort to transfuse into it the popular standing still enjoyed by the armed forces. It leaves Gen. Jaruzelski with all the formal power that it is within the capacity of the traditional political structure to bestow. After him, there is, it seems, no one.

The crux of the problem is, of course, that the workers have created an alternative power structure. The government and the party work the old levers, but Solidarity has disconnected or loosened them at the other end. That leaves the authorities caught between an unacceptable Soviet solution and an unacceptable American solution. They can't crack down, as the Kremlin keeps urging, without risking massive unrest and resistance. Gen. Jaruzelski seems to recognize this: He is known for his pledge not to call

out the armed forces against the workers. Neither can they follow the Reagan administration's advice to engage in "negotiation and compromise," without calling their authority further into question and inviting workers to raise the ante of their challenge.

It is a fateful struggle, the more so in that it is not strictly speaking a struggle between black and white. The workers have the priceless advantage of legitimacy, but they have yet to show the self-discpline that is its vital complement. The authorities cannot claim to represent the same popular will, but they are acting nonetheless out of an evident devotion to some of the highest needs of the Polish nation. That both sides have such credentials is what gives the contest between them its

undeniable tragic quality.

In cruel circumstances of economic distress and political polarization, the Poles must find a way to serve both the aspirations for liberty championed by Solidarity and the aspirations for order and continuity represented by the powers that be. Otherwise, the whole Polish experiment will collapse without the Americans or anyone else being able to sustain it - and without the Soviet Union firing a shot.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Timely Nobel Signal

President Reagan's economic policy has received another challenge, this time from an unlikely source: the selection committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, which awarded this year's Nobel Prize in Economic Science to James Tobin of Yale University. The honor, of course, was for Tobin's brilliant economic theories and not for his current political attitudes.

But Tobin is widely admired by his profession and by students of the economy. Only a few weeks ago he was in Washington arguing to congressional staffs that the administration's tight monetary policy against inflation might instead produce a painful and unnecessary recession.

Last week Tobin warned a larger audience not to be lulled by the president's confidence in his program. He questioned the wisdom of shrinking the public sector, building up defense outlays and redistributing "wealth and power to the wealthy and powerful."

Such warnings encourage a growing sense in Congress and elsewhere that the president's program is seriously flawed. With interest rates still high and the economy weakening, the president is casting about for additional ways to shrink the deficit. He has asked Congress to cut another \$13 billion from spending in the current fiscal year — on top of the \$37 billion already cut — and wants almost all the new reductions in social programs that help the poor. Sensing resistance, he threatens to begin the cutting on his own authority, by deferring spending.

But for the reasons Tobin has given, the resistance in Congress is prudent and just. If the federal deficit needs to be reduced, why rely on cuts in civilian spending? Why not cut more from defense, or delay the excessive tax cuts enacted last summer? Where is the justice in a budget squeeze that immunizes the rich from inheritance taxes and allocates billions to an unnecessary B-1 bomber while cutting millions of working poor people and their families from the welfare rolls?

For a time, the administration defended its strategy with lofty theory: If the goose is kept well fed, there will soon be more eggs for everyone. But even the president's allies don't make that argument anymore. Southern Democrats in the House, led by Kent Hance of Texas, now want to postpone some of the income tax cut to reduce the deficit. Liberal Republicans are thinking along the same lines.

So should the president. A turnabout might be momentarily embarrassing, but not nearly as much as holding stubbornly to the present course. As the newest Nobel laureate in economics said the other day, America should weigh the president's program on its merits and ignore the pretense that all the changes he has proposed are either necessary or sufficient to conquer stagflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan and the Nuclear Disarmers

In one clumsy, ham-fisted and flat-footed sentence, President Reagan has done more for the nuclear disarmers than 20 years' campaigning by [the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The blunder is a gift to the Russians. It will revive the jibe of past wars -that the U.S. is ready to fight to the last European. And, inevitably, that will revive another old slogan: "Yanks go home."

— From the Daily Mirror (London).

President Reagan should not speak off the top of his head. Thinking aloud about a possible limited nuclear war in Europe not directly involving the United States has only placed further strains on the already creaking NATO alliance — and strengthened the arguments of European unilateral disarmers. - From the Daily Express (London).

On Papandreou and Israel

Russia has no reason to regret the defeat of the Communist Party in the Greek elections, since the Papandreou victory has brought Russia more benefit - and us more damage - than a Communist success could have. It would be nice to be able to say that exposing NATO's southern flank to the Russian bear is NATO's problem. But unfortunately there is in this exposure more headache for us than for NATO, and that requires no elaboration. - From Yedioth Aharonoth (Tel Aviv).

Looking Ahead to More SALT

The decision to build the MX missiles marks the end of an era - the era of belief in "mutual assured destruction." The threat represented by the Soviet SS-18 missile has removed the certainty that the Minuteman silos could survive a pre-emptive strike, and by consequence has undermined this missile's credibility as a deterrent. Building the MX and reviving part of the B-1 bomber program canceled by President Carter restore topicality to the bogged-down SALT talks,

which may now reopen next spring. It will certainly do no harm for the Soviets to be met with a firm and resolute attitude. But the important thing to the world at large is that the new situation now emerging should make it easier for the process of negotiating to be resumed.

- From the Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Zurich).

On British-Israeli Relations

The government's failure to send a high level representative to the funeral of Gen. Dayan may not be a diplomatic gaffe of the first order, but it is symptomatic of lack of sensitivity in British dealings with Israel. While honoring an Israeli national hero in an appropriate way would not have improved at a stroke the present rather poor state of Anglo-Israeli relations, it might have been a small step in the right direction.

- From The Times (London).

Thatcher's Momentary Victory

The IRA ideologues directed the hunger strike and wanted to perpetuate it indefinitely for its propaganda value. Their inhumanity and heartlessness can be seen in the statement of their spokesman: "In order for pressure to be maintained, as cold as it may seem, prisoners have to die. A hunger strike involves men dying."

The firmness of the Thatcher government has achieved a tactical victory over the IRA. But firmness alone can produce no lasting victory over fanatics who identify themselves with rebels and martyrs reaching back hundreds of years in Irish history. They are inured to defeat, and martyrdom is part of their political cult. The only hope for a permanent success lies in creating changed political and social circumstances in which the fanatics will come to seem irrelevant and their ranks will begin to dwindle.

- From The Boston Globe.

In the International Edition

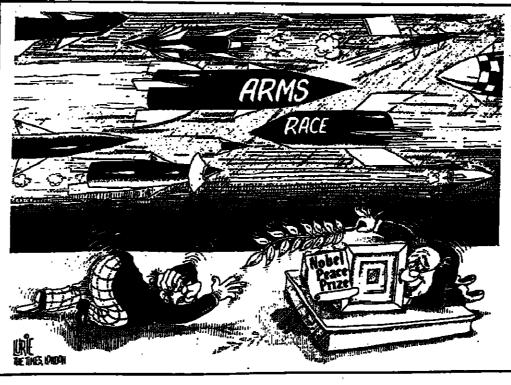
Seventy-Five Years Ago October 22, 1906

BRUSSELS - An international conference is being held here for the revision of the rules for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in Africa. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, explained: "President Roosevelt has sent the conference a memorandum concerning concerted international restraint of the traffic of intoxicants and opium among the aboriginal races. The almost general movement against the liquor traffic with uncivilized peoples is not inspired entirely by moral motives. Commercial interests enter very largely into consideration, for the reason that, if the tribes are decimated by alcoholism, all branches of trade with them will suffer."

Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1931 PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald

reads: "China, having weakly blundered in admitting Japan to quasi-sovereign territorial rights in Manchuria along the line of the South Manchurian railway, now naturally repents; and with the growth of the nationalist feeling of her people cherishes a hope that in some manner or other the error may be retrieved. But there is the question - or obstacle - of treaty rights. There is no probability that Japan will ever without a formidable struggle relinquish her foothold in Manchuria. Given the potential dangers of the situation created by China's governr ental feebleness and Japan's restless and far-reaching ambition, tensions were inevitable.'



Writers Still Frighten Tyrants

By Stanley Meisler

Beti said the African govern-

ments use murder, abduction, tor-ture and confiscation of material

in their battle against dissenting

writers. He stressed that these

practices have been employed not

only by tyrants like Uganda's for-mer President Idi Amin, but by lesser-known governments like

The problem in black

Africa is comparable to

cies, was asked how she defends

her views against whites who cite

Africans elsewhere. That's a mag-

the problem of South

Africa.'

that of his native Cameroon. Nadine Gordiner, a 57-year-old white South African who opposes her government's apartheid poli-

TORONTO — At a recent, extraordinary congress in To-ronto of writers of more than 25 nationalities, Thomas Hammarberg, secretary-general of Amnesty International, urged the partici-pants to use their craft to speak out against the oppression of writ-ers throughout the world and the attempt by governments to conceal

"One single poem, one article, or book," said Hammarberg at a dinner meeting, "could open eyes closed by millions of propaganda dollars." The idea, however, struck at least one writer, Swedish novelist and poet Britt Arenander, 25, as overblown; he reacted to the plea

with a soft but derisive laugh.
Yet the congress had evidence enough that writers can have an impact on easing the violations of human rights at least somewhat. Crowds packed every seminar held by Jacobo Timerman, the Argen-tine author of "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number. Protests by fellow journalists throughout the world had surely contributed to his release from prison, torture and house arrest, and his book had probably done more than anything else to expose the oppressive nature of the Ar-

gentine military regime.
On top of that, it was announced during the meetings that the Chilean government had decided to release Jorge Mario Soza, a journalist and short story writer, from banishment in an isolated town in northern Chile, and let him leave the country. The timing of the release was probably a coincidence, but the congress had cho-sen the "internal exile" of Soza as one of seven cases to spotlight as examples of oppression.

Despite all that, the skepticism

of Arenander was not misplaced.
Oppression and harassment of
writers is so widespread that dealing with it is a perhaps insuperable
task. The enemy is hydra-like.
Whether white African or black African, whether fascist or Communist, whether military or civilian, whether bourgeois or Socialist, many governments of the world share a common prejudice — they prefer silence to dissent.

The problem is complex. There is probably a tendency by many writers and civil rights activists to see human rights violations more

One single poem, one article or book could open eyes closed by millions of propaganda dollars.'

starkly in certain countries than in others. And there is often confusion in deciding how to deal with those violations.

But there is no doubt about the problem. Michael Scammell of PEN, the international association of writers, reported that his organization is aware of 11 writers and journalists who are still regarded as having disappeared, 205 who are imprisoned in jails or camps, and 70 who are under house arrest in internal exile or subject to some form of restriction on their freedom to write. He described the Soviet Union, Argentina and Viet-nam as the worst offenders. Judging by the comments of others, the list is very conservative and could be expanded if more were known of the situation in other countries.

With support from the Canadian government and private sources, a small group of Canadians organized the congress in early October, partly to highlight the problem of oppression of writers and partly to raise funds, through public readings by the invited western lic readings by the invited writers, for Amnesty International. An im-pressive number of writers showed up, including Timerman, South African novelist Nadine Gordimer, American essayist and novelist Susan Sontag, Nigerian play-wright Wole Soyinka and Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood.

A question arose quickly as to whether there are fashions in the perception of human rights viola-tions, fashions that blind people as to what is going on in other countries. Mongo Beti, a Cameroonian writer who impressed the French-speaking world two decades ago with a novel about the bewilderment of a young African trying to adjust to a modern European society, has been in exile in France for 23 years, but it is doubtful that more than a handful of people at

the congress knew it. Whenever I come to meetings like this," Beti, now a soft-spoken, neatly dressed 50-year-old editor of a literary magazine, said in French, "the organizers mention the problems of writers in Latin America or in Eastern Europe but never in Africa. I regret to have to tell you that the problem in black Africa is comparable to the problem of South Africa."

nificent lie put out by the South African Information Ministry."

Timerman, the former editor and publisher of La Opinion in Buenos Aires, and now a citizen of Israel, can be very eloquent in his accented English. Describing what he called the Argentine governhe called the Argentine govern-ment's "new crime of the missing people," where persons, sometimes whole families, disappear and are never accounted for, Timerman said that, while the government never imposed censorship, it sim-ply abducted a hundred journal-ists. "It was," he said, "a kind of biological censorship."

"One hundred journalists missing," he said, "when 20,000 are missing in Argentina, is not a big proportion, but is a big proportion when you consider how many jour-nalists there are in Argentina. This is the first instance of genocide of journalists in history.'

remarks like that of Beti as evi-dence of the failure of black major-"It is very difficult every day, if you have a daily," Timerman said, "to decide what you are going to do... In Italy, in Spain, in Germany in the "30s and now in Argentian the majority of journalists ac-"The just comparison, the apt comparison," she replied, "is between black South Africans and white South Africans. The false na, the majority of journalists accepted self-censorship, and accept-ed not to know, and, as someone comparison is to compare the living conditions and the civil condisaid in Argentina, not to think."

O/981, the Las Angeles Times. tions of black South Africans with

A Watchful Welcome To OPEC Investment

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO — If you come across America these days, all you hear is a lot of grumbling about the economy. Auto sales are down 35 percent from last year; unemployment is edging up to around 8 percent, and even President Reagan is using that forbidden word "recession."

Yet just the other day the Kuwaiti government made a deal-here in California to buy a big American oil drilling and produc-tion company, Santa Fe Interna-tional of Alhambra, for \$2.5 billion in cash. So at least somebody thinks the political stability of the United States makes it a good in-

Foreign investment in the United States grew by 20.2 percent in 1980. The largest investment increase came from member nations of OPEC. Their investments in the United States went up by 49.6 per-cent, compared to a 5.2 percent rise in 1979.

Late last year the Chase Man-hattan Bank in New York predicted that the more political turmoil there is in the world, the larger would be the flow of foreign capi-tal and particularly Arab money into the United States. The death of President Sadat of Egypt and the ensuing anxiety about the po-litical consequences seem to con-firm this prediction.

Watching

The Treasury Department re-ported in September that holdings by OPEC members continued to be concentrated in U.S. government securities, such as Treasury Bills and notes. OPEC purchases of Treasury bonds in 1980 alone amounted to more than \$8 billion, compared to \$3.3 billion for all

other foreign investors.

At the beginning of 1981 the Reagan administration said the world's major oil producing nations held about \$62 billion in American investments. Nobody seems to be saying this trend is a threat to the economic security of the United States, but there is agreement that it must be watched and monitored closely.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, the New York Democrat who chairs the commerce subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, has been looking into the entire question of foreign invest-ments in the United States. He ex-

pects the Santa Fe deal, already approved by its board of directors including former President Ford to be investigated by the Inter-Agency Committee on Foreign Investment, which is headed by the

Chase Manhattan has said that Arab investment is no danger, first because the Arabs actually hold less than I percent of total foreign direct investments in the United States. Also, it is widely assumed that the government would freeze Arab boldings in the United States in the event of a serious emergency in the Middle East, just as it did during the Iranian crisis.

Estimates

Yet some observers feel there is cause for anxiety, since some Arab investors, particularly the Saudis, have great potential influence in large segments of the U.S. financial system — and have the power, if their assets were frozen in an emergency, to freeze their supply of oil, thus producing another shock to the U.S. economy.

Also, some analysts believe that the Treasury Department has un-derestimated the extent of Arab investment in the United States. For example, David T. Mizrahi, editor and publisher of Mideast Report, a New York-based newsletter, has testified before a House committee that four oil-producing countries
— Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — have invested three or four times more in corporations, real estate and other assets than the Treasury's estimate. He put their government and private investment not at \$31.3 billion but at between \$150 billion and \$200 billion.

Whatever the actual facts, the outlook is for even larger Arab investment in the United States in the rest of the 1980s. One official has estimated Saudi earnings from oil between now and 1990 at \$1.69 trillion. With that kind of money available, the Saudis could buy something like Santa Fe Interna-tional every week or so and scarcely notice it.

"I agree all this is worth watching," a high official in Washington said. "But I'm not worried. What would really worry me would be if all this capital were going some-

©1981, The New York Times.

... and Inflame for Decency

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — Exposure to the large spirit of Charles Dickens should be on a grand scale. It is, for New Yorkers who spend 8½, hours in early Victorian England at the Royal Shakespeare Company's splendid production of a play wrought from Dickens' sprawling novel "Nicholas Nickleby."

This is an age choking on products that are frivolous in conception and shoddy in execution But 42 exception and shoddy in execution But 42 except playing 137 coles on a set

tion. But 42 actors playing 137 roles on a set that is a masterpiece of stagecraft have produced, with passion, a gem. They have recreated the world that Dickens, god-like, created and filled with a riotous variety of the sort of people we shall forever describe as Dickensian.

Much has been made of the \$100 ticket price. That is 20 cents a minute, which is three cents a minute less than a lot of Broadway fluff. When the 14-week run ends on Jan. 3, 55,000 people will have seen it, which is about half the attendance at a University of Michigan football orgy. And the producers will have about broken even.

By bringing "Nicholas Nickleby" to Broad-way, they have done the sort of thing Nicholas and other Dickensian heroes do - a glittering deed in a naughty world.

Dickens has been called the least artistic

great artist, and he certainly is the most popular fine novelist in the language. Most of his writings appeared first in serial form in popular publications, cheek-by-jowl with journalism, as entertainment, sort of like today's com-

ic pages. Sort of.
It is sometimes said, dismissively, that Dickens wrote "cartoons," meaning that he simplified and exaggerated virtues and vices. But today's cartoons are ... cartoons. We have de-clined from Dickens to Doonesbury. Doonesbury and "MASH" and other entertainments dabble at wisecracks and call the dabbling "so-cial commentary." But Dickens changed society, improving and saving lives. Debtor pris-ons, courts, the "Yorkshire schools" — those prisons for unwanted boys that are one subject of "Nicholas Nickleby" — are among the many wrongs that he helped to right. He may have been too sentimental for to-day's "realists," but he left a legacy of im-provement, which they are not apt to do. He was an especially effective advocate for chil-dren. In his day, children were still tried in courts with adults, and "education" still aimed at "breaking the child's spirit." Few novelists write much about childhood, perhaps because its complexities are as many as, and more mysterious than, those of adulthood. Most adults have pruned their dreams and narrowed their focus and become relatively (relative to children) simple. Dickens, in "Nicholas Nickleby" and elsewhere, took the terrors of childhood with the seriousness of a man who could really remember being a boy.

A critic, arguing that evil is more interesting than good, says: "Take someone to the zoo and he wants to see the snakes." At the end of the play "Nicholas Nickleby," audiences rise and appland, rapturously, the kindly creatures in the human zoo. Is Nicholas, standing there at the end with an orphan in his arms remind-ing us that there is always another child to be comforted, "too good to be true"? He is, if we think so. Thinking of him as impossibly noble can make us unnecessarily discouraged about

G.K. Chesterton, a Dickensian figure in his physical abundance and his more than ample confidence in the common people, wrote that whereas a poet in the Middle Ages inscribed "Abandon Hope All Ye Who Enter Here" over the gates of Hell, modern writers inscribe that over the gates of this world. But over the gates of Dickens' tumnituous world is inscribed the injunction to abandon hopelessness and all the pleasures of pessimism.

Dickens defies the persistent attempts to force him into the ranks of the political left. As George Orwell said, in every attack on society Dickens is "pointing to a change of spirit rather than a change of structure." Dickens is the keeper of the flame that lights the world's dark corners, the faith in social regeneration through personal regeneration.



Orwell, with his disdain for "smelly little orthodoxies," distilled Dickens' doctrine into 10 words: "If men would behave decently, the world would be decent." That lacks metaphysical flourish, but it has the not inconsiderable virtue of being true.

Unlike John Osborne and the other "angry young men" of the postwar theater, Dickens was, in Orwell's phrase, "generously angry." In Osborne's "Look Back in Anger," the protagonist, Jimmy Porter, says: "There aren't any good brave causes left." Dickens' message, which has found an avid audience on Broadway, is that the worthiest cause is kindness, and it is timeless. 01981, The Washington Post.

-Letters

A Poland Beef The Polish people can hardly get

any beef, or at least they have to line up for hours to buy their ra-tion. Here in Kuwait — the richest country in the world --- we can buy all the Polish beef we want, without having to line up, and proba-bly cheaper (about \$3 per pound) than in Poland. Poland needs strong currency, but is it fair to obtain it this way?

CLAUS DREYER.

Television's Role

Re Sydney Schanberg on crime in New York (IHT, Oct 9): Television might be the root of the evil that brings out the worst in youngsters. This instrument has taken the place of parents, teacher and neighborhood priest. The power of this new mentor is in the hands of

PETER B. MARTIN. Montcuq, France.

Presidents' Books

Francois Mitterrand may be no more capable than other world leaders of saving the West (or the North) from "wrecks immeasura-ble and unsummed defeat." But at least - and it is a great service he has been restoring in many small, subtle ways the French sense of identity that was being frittered away by his decadent

Note which book, to judge from his official photograph, he has been consulting: Montaigne's esson is offered. says. A better choice than Gis-He later states that there are some "rigid doctrinaire economists card's Maupassant, about whom Sartre remarked that he wrote

DAVID DORRANCE. Paris.

Gold Old Days Re "Fed Member Calls Coming

Months Critical" (IHT, Oct. 14): You report Frederick Schultz of the Federal Reserve as stating that a return to the gold standard would be a disaster. The reporter failed to ask him why. He is also reported to have re-

marked: "It is the only thing I can think of that has the potential to create a real depression in the United States." This arbitrary

statement is reported as if Mr. Schultz were omniscient. No rea-

in various places in the administration who are trying to convince the president there is an easy way to fight inflation." Evidently Mr. Schultz doesn't care for rigid principles, but prefers a whirling Heraclitean flux, which is the pragma-tist's universe. There are no absolutes save his particular whims.

Mr. Schultz observed that when the world was on a gold standard the economy experienced violent fluctuations. This is true. What he didn't admit, or perhaps didn't know, is that those very fluctuations were proof that capitalism — or as near to capitalism as the world has ever come - is self-cor-

1980

The younger people today have Rotterdam.

world that was - a world of mutual respect, a world where one was free to make one's own judgments, and, according to one's ability and interests, to take the necessary action — and risks — in the service of one's life, based on the absolute standard of gold. Not, as today, on the sundry whims of pragmatists. DOROTHY J. YOUNG.

no conception of what a wonderful

Cross With Sport Many thanks to Lowell Bennett

for his letter (IHT, Oct. 6) regarding the baseball questions in the crossword puzzles. I'd often intended to write a similar letter, as this has long been a gripe of mine, the puzzles being difficult enough without so many sports questions. EDWARD THOMMEN.



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Controversial Bill on Citizenship Is Set for Final Debate in Britain

LONDON - A controversial new British nationality bill has passed its last legislative stage in the House of Lords and is headed ·for final debate in the House of

The Lords gave the stormy bill its third reading Tuesday night after opponents, on a 149-92 vote. failed to block the measure, which critics say is a ploy to keep out nonwhite immigrants.

The Most Rev. Robert Runcie. the archbishop of Canterbury, in deploring the bill, told the House of Lords the measure would "result in injustice, greatly increase the number of stateless men, women and children, create new uncer-tainties and feelings of insecurity and exacerbate racial tensions."

From Hong Kong to remote colonies such as the British Antarctic Territory, those previously considered British have loudly opposed the citizenship bill.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government maintains it is trying to modernize laws left from the empire that once circled the globe and made British 900 million people, or a quarter of the world's popula-

Inder the act, for the first time in history, people born in Britain ment responsible for the act, a will not gain automatic citizenship, regardless of the passport their parents bear.

The act creates three classes of British citizen, and only the first group would have the automatic right to live in Britain:

 British citizens. This applies to 57 million people who them-selves, or whose parents or grand-parents, were born, adopted, naturalized or registered in the United Kingdom. Still at issue is whether all children born to British parents residing overseas will automatically gain full citizenship.

· Citizens of British dependent territories. They will have a British passport but no automatic right to passport but no automatic right to live in Britain. This applies to 3 million people in Hong Kong, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena and the Turke and Cairons Islands

Turks and Caicos Islands. British overseas citizens. This applies to about 1.5 million peo-ple, mostly of Chinese origin living in Malaysia, who will have British consular protection but no rights to British residence or full citizenspokesman said Wednesday that the government hopes for final passage in the Commons next week and royal assent from Queen Elizabeth II by early November.

Many Amendments

But the many amendments tacked onto the bill by the House of Lords following its introduction last Jan. 14 - including one that would extend full citizenship to the 30,000 people of Gibraltar - must be considered individually.

The Times of London reported Wednesday that the government is now prepared to accept the change on Gibraltar, having previously proposed a category two status for residents on the British colony.

Gibraltar's chief minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, was due to arrive in London Wednesday to urge members of Parliament to keep his people as full British citizens.

Another amendment insisted on by the House of Lords is an independent appeals procedure. Peers complained that the bill as written gives the home secretary total discretion in rejecting applications for

Prospects of By-Election Victory Raise Alliance's Hopes in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

CROYDON, England - Day and night, the shabby little storefront on Brigstock Road in this suburb south of London is jammed with excited, laughing, energetic people. Its walls are plastered with crude signs, all of them orange, the color of the Lib-eral Party. From time to time, a bearded, slightly diffident man bearing the politically resounding name of William Pitt stops by.

The people in the office on Brigstock Road believe that they are making a revolution. They are con-vinced that on Thursday, Mr. Pitt, a 44-year-old municipal housing officer, will be elected to the House of Commons in the Croydon North West constituency as the candidate of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance and thereby set the alliance on the high road toward ultimate control of the British government

"There is a strong tide in our fa-vor," David Steel, the Liberal leader, said at a news conference Tuesday. "I am quite confident that we shall win."

The candidates of the major parties. Labor and Conservative, naturally enough see the situation differently, but the pollsters and the bookmakers support Mr. Steel.

With the poll figures close, and with their instincts warning them all three parties are a bit apprehensive. All three have a great deal at stake in this by-election, called to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Robert Taylor, the constituency's Tory member of Parliament for 11 years.

For the alliance, which was officially formed only a month ago, Croydon North West offers a chance to prove that the strong showing of the Social Democratic candidate at the Warrington byelection this summer, Roy Jenkins, was no accident. For the Tories, it

Alliance Has Edge In Opinion Survey

LONDON — Britain's new centrist political alliance is favored in a poll released tional politics.

The National Opinion Poll ndicated the alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party would win Thursday's by-election in the south London suburb of Croydon with 35 percent of the

The governing Conservative Party, which has held the seat since 1948, was supported by 32 percent of the voters and the opposition Labor Party by 31 ercent, with nine other candidates sharing the remaining 2 percent, according to the poll, published in the Daily Mail.

Minister Margaret Thatcher's policies retain some support in the country. And for Labor, it offers a chance to prove that the party has put its internal squabbles aside and is able to present itself again as the prime alternative to the To-

Urged to Step Aside

An alliance victory would constitute a stunning achievement. Running under the Liberal banner in the 1979 general election, Mr. Pitt polled only 10.5 percent of the vote; he was considered such a weak candidate that the Social Democrats tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to stand aside in favor of Shirley Williams, the former Labor Cabinet minister. And there is nothing in the makeup of the constituency, a sprawl of modest row houses for commuters in the

Mary Coyle Chase Dies in U.S. at 74; Wrote Prize-Winning Play 'Harvey'

> From Agency Dispatches DENVER - Mary Coyle Chase, 74, a playwright who won a Pul-itzer Prize for "Harvey," a play that revolved around an imaginary 6-foot rabbit, died Tuesday after a

> Mrs. Chase wrote several other plays that were successfully produced, including "Mrs. McThing." "Harvey" was first produced on Broadway in 1944, starring Frank Fay as the gentle, bibulous Elwood P. Dowd, the imaginary rabbit's inseparable companion.

Vitaly Rubin

JERUSALEM (NYT) - Vitaly Rubin, 58, a professor of Chinese history and a former leader of the Soviet Jewish emigration move-ment, was killed Sunday in an automobile accident south of Beersheba. His wife, Incesa, sustained head and arm injuries, but was later reported out of danger. Before their emigration in June,

one of the most persistent advo-cates of free emigration and human rights. He was one of the nine founding members of a group of Moscow dissidents who organized to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 accords on East-West cooperation signed in

Dorothy Fisher

CAPE TOWN (AP) - Dorothy Fisher, 50, one of the world's longest surviving heart transplant pa-tients, died Monday, more than 12 years after the transplant was

Miss Fisher underwent the heart transplant April 17, 1969. Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed the operation. The longest surviving heart transplant patient is Em-manuel Vitria, 60, of France. Mr. Vitria's operation was performed by Dr. Edmond Henry in France

Wednesday to win a midterm parliamentary by-election seen by the main parties as a crucial test of the new alignment in na-

offers a chance to prove that Prime

mer have failed to find jobs.

He and his backers also attempt servative government will regard the Liberal votes in Croydon as a spasm of protest, not as a demand for changes in the policies of terest rates and increased unemernment because they will be votes

those policies, including former Prime Minister Edward Heath, to ing on doors in Upper Norwood on Tuesday afternoon, he was pleased with the number of people who said they were sticking with

asked at one point. "The polls tell me I'm losing a third of the vote we got last time, but I can't see it

'Pasta War' Erupts Between U.S. and Italy; EEC Is Accused of Illegal Export Subsidies

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Paul Sei

WASHINGTON — Forget the spaghetti western. A real international pasta war is boiling over.

The National Pasta Association has filed a formal complaint with the U.S. government alleging that the European Economic Community is illegally subsidizing Italian pasta, enabling the Italians to compete unfairly in the U.S. market.

Faced with what they see as a growing threat to their share of a billion-dollar-a-year industry, the U.S. manufacturers have engaged a Washington law-yer. Paul D. Cullen, to press their claim of illegal subsidies through the office of the U.S. trade repre-

In a petition filed Friday, Mr. Cullen charged that the Common Market is violating international law not just in subsidizing Italian pasta exports but also in its subsidies of other processed food products exported to the United States.

"Nonprincery" Products

The trade representative's office has 45 days to review the petition and decide whether the government will pursue the complaint through international trade channels. Officials there said the Common Market does subsidize agricultural exports, but the General Agreement on Taxiffs and Trade prohibits subsidies of processed or "nonprimary" food products. The question is whether pasta fits that category.

If after fact-finding and conciliation proceedings the U.S. government concludes that the export subsidies are illegal and the Europeans continue them, the president could impose trade sanctions on Italy. The Common Market has not yet responded to the com-

Department of Agriculture figures show that imported spaghetti and noodle products account for only about 3 percent of U.S. sales. But Mr. Cullen said subsidies have contributed to a "dramatic increase" in pasta imports.

Lester Thurston, chairman of C.F. Muller Co., a major pasta maker, and president of the National Pasta Association, said that in 1979 and 1980, Italian imports rose 34 percent while sales of U.S.-made products stayed even.

"In the specialty shops, especially on the East Coast, and in the ethnic neighborhoods, there has historically been an imported presence," he said, but it was stable. It did not grow year to year. But in the past few years we have become aware of a substantial increase in the visibility of imported prod-

Paradoxically, much imported pasta is made from U.S. wheat, Italy, faced with a poor wheat crop this year, increased its purchases of U.S. durum from 5 million bushels to 16.5 million.

\$50,000 class, to suggest a rich harvest of votes for the Liberals. Mr. Pitt's - and, to a degree, the alliance's - appeal to the peo-ple of Croydon North West would appear to be negative. The local weekly newspaper, the Croydon Advertiser, backed him in the following terms in an editorial last week: "The sterile monetarism of the present Conservative government offers no solutions, nor does the revolutionary Socialism that would dominate the Labor Party if it came to power. Both need the support any new political movement is a leap in the dark, and it may be that the alliance, were it to succeed to government, would be no more successful. But it does offer some better hope. Consensus is better than the confrontation the others offer."

Michael Foot, the Labor leader. all but conceded the point at a news conference Tuesday. If Labor lost, he said, it would do so not because of any shortcomings in its candidate, Stanley Boden, a 46year-old history teacher, but because "of the whole background to the situation" — presumably meaning the rise of the Social Democrats and the squabbling far-left reputation that the Labor

Unemployment Issue

Mr. Boden hammers away at ununder normal circumstances guarantee him victory. He tells voters on the doorsteps that the national unemployment total of 3 million is a disgrace, and brings the point down to local level by reminding them that in Croydon, normally a prosperous place, half of the 3,000 students who left school last sum-

to suggest that a vote for Mr. Pitt is a wasted vote. At a rally Tues-day evening, Neil Kinnock, a leading Labor MP, said that "the Con-[spending] cuts, closures, high inployment; only Labor votes will leave a real mark on the Tory gov-

for a real alternative. For the Conservative candidate, John Butterfill, a prosperous 40year-old realtor, the greatest ally is Kenneth Livingstone, the Marxist Labor chairman of the Greater London Council, whose policies have resulted in huge increases in erty taxes here in Croydon.

He has tried to play down Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, bringing in Conservative critics of campaign alongside him. Knock-

"Where are the defectors?" he

Architects Unearth Tamerlane's Palace

MOSCOW - Architects have uncarthed the country palace of Tamerlane, the conqueror of large areas of western Asia in the 14th and 15th centuries. Tass news agency said the palace was discovered in Soviet Uzbekistan near the city of Samarkand, which was the center of Tameriane's empire.

Tamerlane's nomad armies conquered much of western Asia in the mid-14th century, became master of the Persian empire by 1390, and attacked India in 1398. In 1405 he launched a campaign against China, but he died that

year at the age of 69. Tass said the palace would be restored and opened to tourists.

Clothing

Tie Business Has All Kinds of Knots

By Jeffrey Robinson ational Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — It was a one-day convention, in this land of conventions, sponsored by the Federation International des Industries de la Cravate (FIIC), a bunch of businessmen from around the world who make and sell neckties. And when you hang out with them for an afternoon, you wind up learning more than you ever wanted to know about cravats. For instance:

 Canadian men own 10 times as many ties as French men. • Ties sell better in winter than they do in sum-

Arabs will not buy green ties. The Irish aren't

overly fond of orange ties. And most Frenchmen avoid ties striped red, white and blue. Tie clips are definitely out, except in Spain where they are definitely in.

• In the United States, you can't sell a tie for more than \$20.50. Americans simply won't pay more than that. Why the extra 50 cents is tacked onto the \$20 bill however, no one at the FIIC meeting could explain. All neckties are derived from the scarves worn

by Croatian soldiers in the 17th century, and the word cravat is a corruption of the Croatian word for Croat. Except for keeping spilled gravy off your shirt buttons, neckties today serve no real purpose but to add color and style to an outfit.
"They're objects of fashion," explained Jean
Malignon, president of the FIIC. "Unlike shoes

which protect feet or even gloves which keep you hands warm, neckties are only decorative. And in spite of the fact that the social trend of the past ten years has been away from requiring neckties in of-fices and public places, cravat sales have not di-

So it seems that in an era when a gentleman is still considered a gentleman even if his shirt collar is open, men continue to sport neckties. "Because it's a pleasure to dress colorfully. Then too, a necktie reveals a great deal about a man. Surveys continnally show that a man who wears a stylish necktie attracts more confidence in both business and social activities than a man with an open collar."

That point is quite handily made by a survey conducted in three major West German cities by a professional psychological testing organization.
Men with ties and men without ties were scattered across street corners where they tried to make dates with passing women. The "tied" group scored a 21 percent success rate. The "untied" group only managed 16 percent.

Carrying the case for ties even further, Malignon points to another German survey that found a de-finable pattern between ties and a man's sex life. Questionaries were submitted to hundreds of men in all walks of life and some of the results might start you thinking twice about a lot of people. Results such as:

The man who wears a short tie with a large knot thinks of himself as a Don Juan but may not always live up to his advertised prowess.

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The question in every-body's mind before Yves

Saint Laurent's show on Wednes-

day was: "Is Paris sinking." The

answer, more a lecture than a fash-

with practically no evening wear,

was Saint Laurent trying to tell us

something? "Absolutely," he said after the show. "Those are real

clothes." So, times are hard and be

prepared to dig out all your old Saint Laurent classics — the blaz-

er, the tonic, the safari jacket, the

hard-chic suit - and forget about

evening. In Saint Laurent's book

there is no room for big, fancy and

glamorous occasions. You can

have black, very short black, or at

most a sporty silk shirt (with breast pockets yet) over a long jer-sey skirt, a nothing look that

would barely make an informal country weekend. The alternative

shirt and long skirt.

nothing much was new.

marking time.

jewels these days.

more square dance, with frilly

There was so much black in

what was supposed to be a spring

collection that one buyer, usually a

raving fan of Saint Laurent's, said

she could easily order her next winter's collection there and then

Marvin Traub, president of Bloomingdale's, shook his head and said, "Classic, very classic," which is a polite way of saying that

Saint Laurent ended with a tri-

color trio of jersey dresses, so may-be he was also saying "Vive la

France." But he is a clever man

and one can't fault his sense of

timing. Whereas other designers

went for fantasy and folklore, as if

in some new form of fashion es-capism, Saint Laurent is gingerly

Uncertain Days

For these are uncertain days for

French fashion designers, offering

their first collections under the

new Socialist regime. Many have

predicted that big parties are over.

Which they are Rich women tell you that they have cleaned out their safe-deposit boxes in fear

that the government will block

their hidden assets, and not too

many of them are wearing their

Italian designers, who seem to have adjusted to difficult economic

and social conditions, are doing

very well, with many stores now

ordering more from Milan than

from Paris, and one can understand that French morale is way

Add to that the fact that the

With a severe, no-risk collection,

ion show, was yes.

A man is a good organizer if he wears a striped tie, but may have some sexual problems if it hangs down past his belt. On the other hand, that same man is suffering from an inferiority complex if his tie is tightly knotted.

The man with a plaid tie is an intellectual, but probably not as sexually creative as a man with a polka dot tie. However the one with the sloppy knot is the one who is more sure of himself.

The well balanced, well dressed, and obviously sexually satisfied man, says the survey, can be easi ly spotted because his ties are color coordinated with his suit, tied smartly with a knot that suits his collar, and is of the proper width. A tie width is determined by the width of a jacket lapel. These days, skinny ties and fat ties are both out. The shion today is for ties that measure 7 to 8 centimeters across the bottom, except in Japan, for some reason, where fat ties are still in.

"When you talk about styles," Malignon said, you must understand that there is no international tie conspiracy. Manufacturers are not capable of changing fashion. We can't change styles every year in order to sell more ties. We must follow the street. We must produce ties that work with the style of clothes that are in fashion.

This means that, except for width, ties are basically always the same. New color combinations might come along, but ties traditionally fall into three categories: Striped, polka dot and solid. There are plaids, and there are school and regiment ties, but according to the people tied into the FIIC, gadget ties tend to fail.

Novelties and Losers

Remember ties that lit up in the dark or had a handpainted naked lady on it, or even better, somehow spelled out KISS ME? They not only support the theory that you can indeed tell a lot about a person by the tie he wears, they also are losers for the manufacturers. One French tie designer recently tried to market a cravat with a calender on the back. Sales dropped almost to zero by February. Another member of the FIIC con-vinced himself that he could do mankind a great service by lining the back of his ties with kid so men everywhere could wipe their glasses on their ties. Not much luck there either.

White ties don't seem to sell very well, except perhaps to men who also wear black shirts. This is, however, a small market in the United States for white-on-white striped ties, even to men who don't wear black shirts. Bowties still exist, but barely, being no longer so closely associated with college math teachers, butchers and band leaders. Women not only buy ties for their men, they also buy ties themselves. Ties around female necks show up more and more in fashion magazines, and why not It adds style to a woman's shirt, and keeps spilled gravy off her buttons too. Finally there are clip-on ties which save you the trouble of trying to figure out how to tie a tie. Clip-ons were something of a fad 15 years ago, but according to the members of the FIIC, who should know, they are only popular nowadays with policemen. It seems that cops like clip-ons with their uniforms so that gangsters can't grab hold and choke them.

Letter From Broadway

Sondheim Is a Sign of Life In Land of the Living Dead

By Sheridan Morley ational Herald Tribus

TEW YORK - Insofar as it is possible to take a waxwork display by storm, the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Nicholas Nic-kleby" has stormed Broadway; some previews were sparsely attended but the official opening brought the expected raves (shows here are reported either as second comings or as natural disasters, and last accordingly five years or one night) and tickets at \$100 apiece (for both parts) are now

hard to come by.
Nevertheless, with a union-dictated closing date of Jan. 3 and a total budget of \$4.5 million, the ex-pectations are of "Nickleby" los-ing at least a \$100,000 even if every ticket is sold.

That in itself gives some indication of the present economic cli-mate along the Great White Way - shows taking in upward of \$300,000 a week, among them "My Fair Lady," are doing little better than breaking even, while of last season's 70 new productions less than half a dozen will ever show a New York profit.

Accordingly, Broadway has be-come the land of the living dead, proof that there is indeed life long ifter artistic demise. Here you will still find Rex Harrison grading out his Professor Higgins at eight shows a week, Claudette Colbert proving that if you look closely she is still alive and working, albeit in a thriller ("A Talent for Murder") of alarming inadequacy, and Richard Harris warming over his 10year-old screen portrayal of the once and apparently forever future King Arthur in "Camelot."

Of the 34 shows now on Broadway, less than a dozen have been written since 1975 and only about half those are straight plays; the rest make up a musical mausoleum where Lena Horne, Mickey Roo-ney, Ann Miller and Lauren Bacall make nightly personal appearances for out-of-town movie addicts who at \$35 a ticket find some sort of oblique reassurance in their stage presence. If all those old 1940s Hollywood stars are still alive and kicking through eight shows a

gloves, and prints, including amus-

ing Zodiac signs, Saint Laurent is

still best when he shows black and

Things were very Japanese at Hanae Morr's, which happens to be a compliment. For that gentle,

Tokyo-based designer, who arrived

on the Paris scene only a few years

ago, had been neglecting the heri-

tage that made her famous both in

States. Her flowing, delicate, Japa-

nese-inspired chiffons are unbeat-

able and it was good to see she had

quite a few of them, worn over taffeta, coolie pants — a look that

would be costumey somewhere

else but rings true here. She also opened with charming blue and

white costumes, in typical Japa-nese cottons, that were a lot

fresher than much of what one has

The same can be said of Jean-

Louis Scherrer, who showed Tues-day night on his own premises. A favorite of Mrs. Valery Giscard d'Estaing (whose daughter Valerie-

Anne was at the show) and estab-

lishment women such as Countess

Hubert d'Ornano, Scherrer is one

of the few who has not lost his

faith. He keeps turning on exqui-

site, refined collections, and this

one was drowned in ruffles and

champagne lace (including for

daytime). His impeccably groomed and coiffed models carried lace

kerchiefs while lace shawls were

thrown over their shoulders. Suits

were trimmed with lace and worn

with icweled sweaters. The Giscard

d'Estaines may not be in power

seen on the Paris runways lately.

week, then surely their audiences

must have survived too? The Lauren Bacall show. "Woman of the Year," is in fact lifted from an old Tracy-Hepburn screen comedy to which has been added a score by Kander and Ebb which manages to echo "Applause," Bacali's last stage hit, so closely you wonder why they have

bothered with new lyrics. In the absence of a book, the producers have borrowed the Gene Kelly cartoon-dancing routine and managed to get it wrong, while in the absence of a finale, Bacall has borrowed the wet-hair routine from "South Pacific" and got that wrong too. The result is a shameful shambles (winner incidentally of this year's Tony award) from which only Roderick Cook as a campy secretary emerges with something akin to dignity.

It is against this background of appalling rewrites that the flags need to be hung out yet again for Stephen Sondheim. True, his new musical, "Merrily We Roll Along" is also based on an old '30s comedy (by Kanfman and Hart) and from the first preview I witnessed it was clear that a lot needs to be done before this Hal Prince pro-

duction officially opens on Nov. 1. But there is more invention courage and intelligence in a single moment of this show than in the rest of Broadway's 20 current mus-icals put together. The original play created a device (later borrowed by Pinter for "Betrayal") whereby it started at the end, with a group of depressed and corrupt 40-year-olds, and followed them back scene by scene across 20 years to their youthful optimism and ideals, so that the final image is of them setting out on a road we

know they can never follow.

Sondheim and his dramatist. George Furth, have updated this end from the '30s to the '50s, and instead of having the show played by middle-aged actors getting younger Prince has cast it with 20 late teen agers, all making Broad-way debuts and all having to age up to 40 and then down again. That the show works at all is thus something of a miracle, and that it will soon work a great deal better I do not doubt.
Like Sondheim's "Follies" it is

about the present in the past, and like his "Company" it has a fragmented structure more akin to a sequence of short stories than a book. It is a musical about lost dreams and discovered night-mares, and it contains (in "Old Friends" and "Our Time") two of the most haunting and lyrical numbers that even he has ever written. Whether it will appeal to a Broadway audience capable of giving Lauren Bacall a standing ovation without being struck by lightning remains to be seen.

* * *

starring) and "Children of a Lesser God" apart, the only good straight play on Broadway is Lanford Wilson's wonderfully Chekhovian Fifth of July"; set in Lebanon, Mo., this is one of those multi-generation family sagas at which in Britain Enid Bagnold and N.C. Hunter once excelled. An anecdotal piece (as was Wilson's "Talley's Folly") concerning the walking wounded of the American '60s, it's about drugs and drink and homosexuality and Vietnam and the rock business but in the end it's mainly about the selling of a family home and may very well be America's own "Cherry Orchard." But if Broadway is otherwise deadly depressing. New Yorkers have at least rediscovered the joys of late-night cabaret. At the St Regis there's an efficient song-by-song tribute to Irving Berlin, while the On Stage has an altogether more inventive and magical anthology of the songs of Jerry Herman. It's called "Jerry's Girls" and that too deserves to be seen in London, if only for the hilarious singing of "Hello Dolly" in all its later sales permutations, from hamburger commercials to its apotheosis as the campaign song of Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Saint Laurent Goes Black and 'Classic, Very Classic'



Saint Laurent's ultra-mini (left), updated black-and-white look.

them, the striped British public

It is also unfortunate that the French have made going to the Paris collections something of an ordeal. In period of intense work, with a daily 14-hour routine, they have not ingratiated themselves to foreigners by stashing the shows at the end of town, in the middle of the Bois de Boulogne. The facilities are nil and the shows have not been good enough to justify keep-ing thousands of people waiting for a hour in the rain.

But according to Jacques Mouclier, president of the French Chambre Syndicale, the new French minister of culture, Jack Lang, has promised to give fashion designers the Cour Carrée of the Louvre next season. Mouchier insists that the new government is taking fashion seriously and has also promised to give Paris a fashion museum within three years.

Serious Shorts But the Saint Laurent collection is still the most magnetic of all Paris shows. The lesson to draw this year is that cuffed shorts are here to stay. Not the flirtatious silk ones that look a bit like the boudoir, but serious, British-officer-in-India types, of sturdy gabardine or cotton poplin. That is the look that's going to hit big city streets fast because it makes short

length acceptable to one and all. Saint Laurent topped his shorts with long, tailored and doublebreasted jackets, many of them very nautical, with sailors' collars, gold buttons and flag colors. Those were, by far, the most cheerful moments of the collection. But not everybody has to wear pants and women who still want skirts can have them too - preferably short, very short, wrap-around and slinky. He had several of those bombshell minis, some so mini it was not clear whether they were

short dresses or long shirts. There were also quite a few themes at Saint Laurent's that will be copied right and left - among

leather cutouts over black, and the ruffled, black-trimmed, white blouse. Although he did show any more, but Scherrer need not worry — he has a direct line to Saudi Arabian princesses. IN LONDON, THE MOST DEMANDING

The most experienced travellers are naturally the most discerning.

WITH US.

TRAVELLERS STAY

Wherever they travel, their experience leads them to select only those hotels which offer a combination of

superb location, the most comprehensive and luxurious facilities, and impeccable service. Naturally, when such travellers come to London, they stay with us.



HOTEL INTER • CONTINENTAL LONDON

One Hamilton Place. Hyde Park Corner, London West One Telephone: 01-409 3131 Telex: 25853 Page 6 Thursday, October 22, 1981 *

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Almost two weeks after the assassination of Sadat, the U.S. Embassy cannot say with certainty how many others were killed and wounded in the bloody attack. Following the Oct. 6 assault, a political officer was assigned to what seemed a routine task of compiling the casualty list for transmission to Washington.

When he encountered difficulties, extra officers were added to track down the information. But repeated contacts with the Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, office of the president and the Interior Ministry have produced a count, of eight dead and 24 wounded, that embassy officials consider tentative at best. A count by resident journalists puts the toll at nine dead and 32 wounded.

The troubles of the embassy officials illustrate the more general problems that U.S. dip-lomats in Cairo encounter daily, trying to keep abreast of important and complex internal developments in a nation where Washington has invested so much money and hope.

In this, the largest U.S. diplomatic mission in the world, performance has suffered from overdependence on official information from the Egyptian government, shortage of other sources able to provide a counterview and unfamiliarity with the intricacies of Egypt among a vast majority of the huge embassy staff, which consists, for the most part, of recent ar-rivals. Only a tiny minority of the Americans speak Arabic, the country's predominant lan-

"I haven't been here long enough to develop the sort of contacts I need to really do the job," said a key embassy department head who, like most of his senior colleagues, arrived in Cairo this summer. "We have a lot to do."

That became obvious with the embassy's surprise that Sadat had been killed by a commando group led by a lieutenant from the army — which they had been assured was cleansed of any potential subversive Islamic extremists. It was underlined by the fact that the embassy took six hours to determine that Sadat had indeed been killed, and by the problems that have dogged efforts to compile the

Edgy at Comparison

Discussion of such lapses has made the dip-lomats edgy about any comparison of their performance with that in the U.S. Embassy in Iran during the waning days of the rule of the late shah - also made a pillar of Washington's policy in the region until his overthrow in 1979 by Moslem fundamentalists.

To compare Ambassador Alfred L. Atherton Jr.'s embassy in Cairo today with William H. Sullivan's in Tehran is, in the words of one U.S. diplomat here, a "flawed analogy" resulting from public obsession with the experience in Iran.

Certainly there are differences. In Iran, U.S. diplomats - and the CIA - were prohibited tact members of the Iranian opposition; in Cairo, under Sadat, embassy personnel maintained contacts with the official opposition.

In Iran, U.S. diplomats failed to perceive the ultimate force of the Islamic fundamentalist movement that toppled the shah until it was too late; in Cairo, embassy political officers regularly have monitored Islamic fundamentalist demonstrations and tried to assess the strengths and leadership of the burgeoning Islamic movement in Egypt.

The one area where comparison with Iran seems unavoidable, however, is the extent to which, given the autocratic nature of both the shah's and Sadat's governments, the U.S. ambassadors in Tehran and Cairo relied on the perceptions of the rulers.

Most important information in Cairo, as in Tehran under the shah, was passed directly to the U.S. ambassador by the ruler — or here, by his deputy, Hosni Mubarak, then vice president and now president.

In Egypt's system, power and policy decisions were so strictly the monopoly of the ruler that even key ministers were kept in the dark about policies until they were ready to be sprung on the public.

Distracted

Yet Sadat was impeded from knowing all the important currents. Those below often feared to tell him. At the same time he was distracted by his concentration on international affairs — particularly negotiations with Israel under the Camp David accords.

If the U.S. officials continued to believe in

Sadat's personal popularity in Egypt, this re-flected in part Mr. Atherton's acceptance of Sadat's own confidence on that point. If the U.S. Embassy was also surprised by Sadat's assassination, it was in large part because Sa-dat had led Mr. Atherton and others to believe the fundamentalist extremists were neutralized by a crackdown in September. About 1,500 civilians and several hundred members of the military were rounded up, most of them accused of being Moslem extremists, as were Sadat's assassins

Information-gathering at any level other than at the top presented U.S. diplomats with another problem. Mid-level Egyptian officials are often badly informed or reluctant to take

any initiative.

"The people we deal with at a working level are often not very knowledgeable," said one diplomat. "When they are, they often only want to deal at an ambassadorial level, which, if you aren't the ambassador, makes things dif-

Such problems have been compounded by turnover of key personnel. Some U.S. officials, who blame the problem on poor planning by the State Department personnel office, said that 80 percent of senior diplomats in the embassy were transferred over the summer; only Mr. Atherton and his chief for the Agency for International Development had survived the rash of replacements.

New Officers

- In recent months the embassy has had a new deputy chief, head of the political section, economic chief, commercial counselor, International Communication Agency director, chief of the military cooperation mission and agri-

cultural counselor.

The turnover in the economic section, and in the smaller commercial section, has been 100 percent this year, diplomats said.

Not only has there been a flood of new personnel in key jobs, but many of them also are not Middle East specialists. Officials insist

that knowledge of the Arabic language is not that important for most jobs and that Arabists

are only 15 fluent Arabic speakers among the U.S. mission's 872 U.S. citizens. The embassy also has 500 local employees. The problems caused by such a turnover of staff are compounded by the very size of it. Many useful members must devote their ef-

have been assigned where needed. But there

forts to maintaining the bureaucracy. In 1973, when Ambassador Hermann F. Eilts arrived in Cairo to reopen the embassy after the rupture of relations in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, he had a staff of six Americans. Three years later, his staff had grown to 35, a

mission that is remembered by journalists and Egyptian officials for its devoted professional-

'Straphangers'

Mr. Eilts tried during the rest of his five-year tour to resist Washington agencies' pen-chant for sending what he called "a lot of straphangers," but when he left, the staff had grown to 190. In a departing interview, he said, "It could get out of hand. It's a mistake." Yet

After the 1978 Camp David accords, hundreds of Americans were rushed to Cairo to help administer the military and economic aid that flowed from Sadat's agreement to make peace with Israel Today, two years after Mr. Atherton replaced Mr. Filts, and with a combined military and economic aid program topping \$1.5 billion a year, the embassy plans a 14-story building to contain the swollen

For all the size of the U.S. official establish-



Alfred L. Atherton Jr.

Mr. Atherton and the U.S. government abreast of critical events and trends in Egypt.

The ambassador's key staff is drawn from 12 political officers, eight economic officers, ICA's 10-member information staff, and 12 military attaches. Of the 125 members of the immediate chancellery staff, 44 are administra-tors and 18 are Marine guards.

AID has 438 Americans here, including 300 contract employes, and 255 in the office of military cooperation oversee deliveries of U.S. military equipment and the training of Egyptians in its use.

Some diplomats complain privately that the growth of the mission has been so great and so fast that it has detracted from rather than increased the efficiency of the embassy.

Diminishing Returns

"Somewhere there is a point of diminishing returns in the number of people staffing a mission," said a diplomat who wished to remain anonymous. "The embassy here was a great and professional institution when it was still small and manageable. Now it has grown beyond all imagination and in the process even the level of confidence has declined.

Certainly the administration of such an es-tablishment as well as the demands of monitoring Egypt's negotiations with Israel have limited Mr. Atherton's ability to focus on the internal Egyptian issues — on which U.S. Middle East policy ultimately may depend.

Yet Mr. Atherton, in an interview, said: "I am convinced we have had all the access to the Egyptian government and all elements of society necessary to remain well-informed. We have been aware of the need to understand the body politic of Egypt, what the trends are, and we have had the understanding of the govern-ment of Egypt in that effort."

Mr. Atherton said that his embassy has not been caught off guard by events, despite the surprise of Sadat's assassination, which, he points out, could hardly have been predicted.

He says that the fundamentalist movement, which appears to be the only significant opposition to the Egyptian government, has not proved capable of staging a mass rising against the government such as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's in Iran. Thus he indicates that the embassy's conclusion, that the Moslem extremists had little grass-roots support in Egypt, was accurate

In private, U.S. diplomats express confidence, still, that the Egyptian government - if not the U.S. Embassy — has the ability to discover subversives. These officials say no serious danger to the government is expected from that quarter, even if it can cause isolated

9% of Everyone Who Ever Lived Is Alive Now

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Barry Goldensohn, a poet on the faculty of Hampshire College, was reading a poem early this year and came across lines that jarred his credulity. There are now more of us/Alive than ever have been dead," William Matthews had written in a poem published in the periodical Vegetable Box

Could this be true? Mr. Goldensohn asked a colleague, Arthur H. Westing, professor of ecology and dean of natural science at the college in Amherst, Mass. No. Prof. Westing replied, and after several weeks of research and calculations he arrived at an estimate of how many humans have ever lived: 50 billion.

But if the poet was exercising his license — the world population today is 4.4 billion — his point about the modern population explosion was nonetheless reinforced by Prof. West-

If the estimate of 50 billion is correct, it means that the 4.4 billion people alive today represent 9 percent of all Homo sapiens who have ever lived over a period of 300,000 years. It means also that more people are alive at this moment than lived and died

Chart shows world population growth since 8000 B.C. If strokehold back all the way to

the beginning — 298000 B.C. — In this scale, the line would be an Invisibly thin one starting 24 feet 11 ½ inches to the

through the entire Paleolithic age, the pre-agriculture hunter-gatherer period that spanned 86 percent of human

Prof. Westing published the result of his calculations in the July-August issue of the journal BioScience, noting that his estimate updated and improved on previous calculations of all-time human population. The esti-mate, he said, could prove useful to biologists studying evolution and genetics as well as to anthropologists, archaeologists and historians.

In the report, he said that three earlier estimates were out of date or "otherwise flawed," primarily by us-ing what he said were inappropriate starting dates for Homo sapiens and also inappropriate assumption of life

One estimate, made by E.S. Deevey

Jr. in 1960, came to 110 billion people through 1950. But the figure was reached by assuming a population of 125,000 existed 1 million years ago, which would mean that such precursor species as Homo erectus and Homo habilis were included.

Other earlier estimates, running to 69 billion and 71 billion, also assumed starting points before the hypothesized emergence of Homo sa-piens. Moreover, these estimates were based on assumptions that the average person's life span throughout human existence was 25 years or, in one calculation, ranged from 16 to 20 to 25 over time

For his calculations, Prof. Westing singled out eight key dates, assumed geometric rather than arithmetic growth from one date to the next and used an average human life span that varies from 20 years during the early period of human existence to 50 in recent years. He adopted the year 298,000 B.C. as an appropriate starting point for Homo sapiens on the basis of an analysis by Bernard G. Campbell, a British anthropologist, who wrote "Human Evolution: An Introduction of Man's Adoptations." Introduction to Man's Adaptations,"

one of the standard books in the field. Thus, according to Prof. Westing's equations of exponential growth, from two Homo sapiens in 298,000 B.C. sprang 2.7 billion people over the next 258,000 years of the Paleot ithic age. He also established esti-mates of population at the next seven key points in human life, times of transition when population growth appeared to shift to a higher rate.

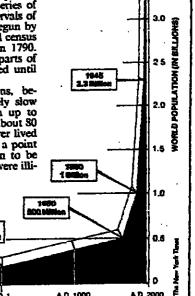
At the transition between the Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages, 40,000 B.C., for example, the world population was about 3 million. At 8,000 B.C., the dawn of agriculture, it was about 5 million. At the birth of Christ, it was 200 million, a figure that has been established to a fair degree of accuracy by the many anthropologists and archaeologists who have studied that time. This date thus

studied that time. This date thus serves as a "known" checkpoint in Prof. Westing's calculations.

The other key points in the calculations are the year 1650, the time of transition to literate ages, when the population is estimated to have been 500 million; the year 1850, the transition to the industrial age population. tion to the industrial age, population 1 billion; 1945, the end of World War II and the advent of the nuclear age

The 1945 and 1980 populations are the only ones based on relatively thorough census data. The first series of censuses taken at regular intervals of no more than 10 years was begun by Sweden in 1750; the decennial census in the United States began in 1790. But the population of many parts of the world remained uncounted until

after World War II.
Prof. Westing's calculations, besides illustrating the extremely slow growth of human population up to this century, also shows that about 80 percent of all humans who ever lived (most of those through 1650, a point when the printed word began to be influential in human affairs) were illi-



In Jerusalem's Holy Places, Prayer Becomes Politics

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Shortly after noon last
Thursday, a group of about 30 Jews
walked briskly up a long, curved ramp to the
Gate of the Mughrebins, which opens onto
Jerusalem's Temple Mount.
There through the narrows opening lay the

There, through the narrow opening, lay the land on which the temples of Solomon and Herod had stood, and where two Moslem mosques now mark the third holiest place of

All morning, tourists had been going onto the Temple Mount through this gate. But when the Jews approached, they were met by a row of six policemen — some Arabs, some Jews who blocked their way.

A few of the young men in yarmulkes tried to push past the officers, but were roughly shoved back. The rest stood and sang Israeli songs. They were denied entrance because of the incendiary act they wanted to perform there: They wanted to pray.

At the focal point of the Holy Land, where

religious intensity reaches an angry pitch, prayers can be an act of politics, even of war. There is no more highly disputed or emotional religious conflict, and they have been doing it in this way every week or so for the last 14 years, ever since Israel captured East Jerusalem and the Old City in the 1967 Middle

Moslem Control

Israeli policy was to leave Moslem and Christian holy sites in Moslem and Christian hands. This meant that the Temple Mount -a flat, 35-acre trapezoid of elevated ground just inside the Old City walls — would remain under Moslem control. As a place for prayer, Jews had the Western Wall, also known as the Wailing Wall, which is the western retaining wall of the mount.

Mount since their Second Temple was de-stroyed by the Romans in 70 A.D. In the seventh century, the Moslems built the Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, there, enshrining an outcropping of rock from which Mohammed was believed to have left the earth on his journey to heaven. In the eighth century, a second mosque, Al Aksa, was completed. The Crusaders captured both in the 11th century, but were driven out by the Moslems in the 12th century.

Population Growth From 8000 B.C. to the Present

No Israeli government has felt willing to withstand the political — and probably mili-tary — repercussions of dislodging them and, as a few fervent believers would like, building a third temple.

But every attempt at Jewish prayer, or even archaeological excavation, alarms the Moslem hierarchy. Every move is taken as a precursor

Bluff and Negotiation

Since 1967, small groups of Jews, led by Gershon Solomon, a former Jerusalem councilman in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Herut Party, have rushed, bluffed, negotiated other onto the Temple Mount to get in a few moments of prayer before being expelled by the police or assaulted by the Arabs. In mid-June, the police allowed a small

group up under the condition that they did not open their prayer books. "The police walked around with us, escorted us, then told us to leave," said Wayne Perlmutter, a 23-year-old immigrant from Woodmere, N.Y.

"Eventually we were allowed to sit down, with no books, and learn," he said. "The Arabs would stand 3 feet from us listening, and if they thought they heard anything like a prayer, they'd go to the cops and have us kicked out. It was really degrading."

In subsequent weeks, Mr. Perlmutter said.

left behind. But in the simple vocabulary of

the peasantry, they took turns telling stories about the "carnage" in which the Salvadoran

Army and police invariably were said to be the

Tomba Biblical Jerusalem of the Dome of the Rock Church of the Holy Sepulcher 00 **6** Al Aksa MOUNT. Parliamen 3,000

the small groups of worshipers would sit and study Torah. Arabs would come and pray right next to us — and it's not easy to learn with 300 Arabs sitting next to you chanting, 'God is great.'"
On the Ninth of Av, the date in the Jewish

calendar marking the destruction of the Second Temple, 15 to 20 Jews went onto the mount to read the Book of Lamentations. Arabs attacked them with sticks and fists. Mr. Perlmutter said. Since the Ninth of Av, which fell on Aug. 9 this year, groups of Jews have been locked out completely. Only individuals, covering their yarmulkes with caps, manage to get onto the mount as tourists to pray quietly,

At the end of Yom Kippur, on Oct. 8, Mr. Perlmutter said he and a friend, Nahum Tachman, ran through a gate onto the mount and blew shofars, the ram's horns that are sounded. on Rosh Hashana and at the end of Yom Kippur. Policemen and Arabs grabbed him, hit him and choked him, he said, but there was some satisfaction in having sounded the shofar from the Temple Mount, for the first time in

For Salvadoran Refugees, Belize Is Promised Land Under an improvised palm roof, a group of refugee families talked the other day about the war they had left behind in El Salvador. some of them loud and angry, some very quiet,

By Marlise Simons

Washington Past Service

BELMOPAN, Belize — They still have nightmares about being killed in the dark, and sometimes their children run shaking and screaming from their makeshift beds.

It has taken them weeks to cross the soggy ountain trails, the flat savannas and the murky ooze of the rain forest, dodging jaguars and snakes. At times they caught wild turkeys or iguanas; sometimes they are nothing for

They are the 7,000 men, women and children who have secretly crossed the 400 miles (640 kilometers) from El Salvador to Belize be-cause they could no longer live with death at

The figure of 7.000 was compiled by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and it is only a fraction of the estimated 280,000 refugees created by El Salvador's civil war. What makes them different is that they have been welcomed here.

In Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States, the thousands of wanderers, often lacking legal visas, have been harried by the authorities. In newly independent Belize, wedged between Guatemala and Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, they found that no one tried to drive them away.

Belize, with its 3 million acres of idle land and a population of only 145,000, is looking for farmers and pioneers. It can use people willing to put up with hardship to till good but untended land. Refugees, above all El Salvador's peasants with their reputation for hard

In January, the Belize government informed officials representing the United States and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that it would welcome 1,000 refugees from Haiti and 1,000 from Vietnam as long as they were will-

ing to farm. Belize officials said they realized this was a small number compared to the enormous settlement problems faced by Washington, yet they say they are surprised that they have received no reply from either the UN agency or Washington [Sources at the U.S. State Department and

the UN agency said Belize's offer was under

Here in the forests around Belmopan, the miniature capital with a population of 4,500, the Salvadorans at first put up little stick-and-thatch huts surreptitiously. Then, when no one bothered them, they started clearing patches of apparently vacant land around their rickety elters. Now these are neat gardens with corn

The trek to Belize had taken three to five weeks. They had starved, been lost, often afraid. There were snakes and tapirs in the jun-They came from Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulatan provinces and did not want to give their names, fearing for the safety of relatives

"Dangerous cats, like the jaguar and the ocelot," said a middle-aged man, pointing at his machete. "I had no defense other than

But those dangers, he said, seemed small next to life back in Sonsonate. "There we were up against machine guns," he said. "There was no defense for us at all."

Some of the women now earn a little in the market of Beimopan. Several young men take the bus to Belize City to wash dishes and sweep floors.

Some of the families may be moved soon. In the fertile Belize River Valley, just north of here, the government has donated 6,000 acres of farmland. A contribution of \$1.5 million from the United Nations will go toward infrastructure — a school, a commissary and com-munity center to settle 200 Salvadoran families to farm there.

this project has all the makings of a modest but rare success story for El Salvador's refu-gees, thousands of whom are stuck in refuget camps in Honduras or hiding in U.S. and Mexican cities dreading discovery and deportation. But the leniency toward Salvadoran refugee

As the buildozers are starting this month,

but the tentency lowerd Salvadoran rerugees is not likely to be open-ended. The government of Prime Minister George C. Price has already been criticized by black groups that fear the influx from the south is "latinizing" a country where the racial balance tips easily.

Although the UN High Commissioner for Refugees believes there are about 7,000 Salvadorans, there is no figure yet for the growing flow of Guatemalans escaping the harsh and still escalating violence there. Border patrols report that Guatemalan Quiche and Kekchi Indians arrive almost constantly across the southern jungle trails. There is no way to keep track of them.

In the past, Belize has always had a black majority, he descendants of the West Indian slaves brought here to work the logging camps

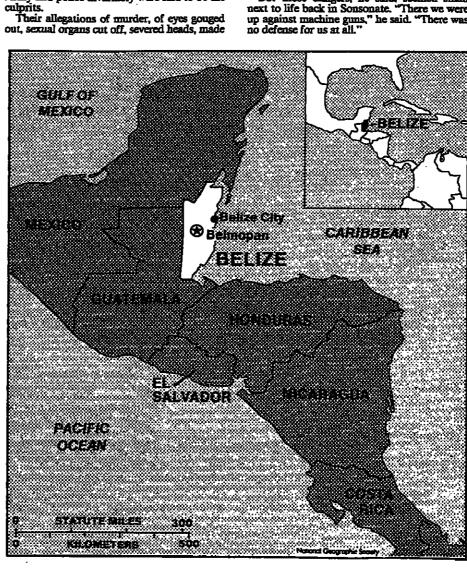
of this former British colony.

They became lawyers, civil servants, and the police and took over the bureaucracy as the British withdrew. In the 1980 census, however, blacks were

outnumbered for the first time by the Maya and Carib Indians and the descendants of Mexicans, Britons, Lebanese and Chinese.

"It's a delicate situation," said a government official, himself of mixed race. "The Latins are having more children while many skilled blacks are emigrating to the United States. The Latins tend to be racist. The blacks see they are being displaced and are afraid to become second-class citizens in their own land."

The debate here, therefore, is how to avoid disturbing the ethnic balance and possible ra-cial strife. The options, as an official described them, are: strict patrol of the borders in case of a refugee flood, bringing in black refugees from Haiti or Africa, or enticing some of the 30,000 Belizeans now living in the United States to come home.



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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Gas, Oil Finds Upgraded in Norway, Canada

U.K. to Sell Nearly Half of Cable and Wireless

LONDON — The British government will sell nearly half the shares of state-owned Cable and Wireless, the world's largest telecommunications operator, the Kleinwort Benson merchant bank said Wednesday.

The bank is the main underwriter for an offer to the public of more than 133 million shares at £1.68 each, for a £223-million total. Seventy million of the shares will be new, raising £35 million in equity capital. The government will retain 50 percent of the total shares, plus one share,

Cable and Wireless manages national telephone networks in 13 other countries and telex and telegram operations in several others. The company, which received government permission last week to operate in Britain for the first time, expects profits of £84 million this year against

Credit Suisse Expects Lower Net Profit

ZURICH — Crédit Suisse said this year's net profit is not expected to reach the record 281 million Swiss francs (about \$151 million) of 1980. In its quarterly report, the big Swiss bank said the lower forecast resulted from increased provisions that will have to be made on account of present conditions on the money and capital markets and generally higher risks. In its half-yearly report, the bank had predicted 1981 results would be similar to those of last year.

By contrast, earlier this month, Union Bank of Switzerland's chief executive, Nikolaus Senn, said his bank's 1981 net profit will exceed last year's record 334 million francs.

Triumph-Adler Sees Loss Despite Sales Rise

BONN — Volkswagenwerk's subsidiary Triumph-Adler expects 1981 group turnover to rise to around 2 billion Deutsche marks from 1.65 billion DM in 1980. But a Triumph-Adler spokesman said the group still expects to report an unspecified loss this year after last year's loss of 86 million DM in 1980.

Triumph-Adler said in August its parent company showed a first-half loss and expected the parent company's losses to total around 10 million

The spokesman said Triumph-Adler now expects cuts in its domestic work force of 8,700 to total 2,000, instead of the earlier estimate of 2,500. W. German Vehicle Output up in Month

FRANKFURT - West German vehicle production rose in September to 371,600 units from 346,316 in the 1980 month, the industry associa-

tion said Wednesday. But output in the first mine months of 1981 fell to 2.59 million from 2.71 million in the 1980 period, it added.

Car production in September rose to 343,800 from 311,229 units a year ago, but commercial vehicle output dropped 21 percent to 27,800 units. The association said domestic demand for cars is stronger but the rise in export orders is flattening.

Vehicle exports in September totaled 202,500, versus the year-ago figure of 188,565, but exports in the first nine months were down 4 percent to 1.51 million units, the association added.

Salzgitter Expects Significantly Higher Losses

BONN — State-owned Salzgitter expects group losses to be significantly higher in the year ended September, 1981, than the previous year's loss of 85 million DM, mainly due to the European steel industry recession, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, speaking from Hanover, said group turnover is expected to rise 5.7 percent to a provisional 11.59 billion DM. Turnover in the group's troubled steel operations is estimated to have risen only 1.3 percent over the year-ago period to 2.71 billion DM, and losses in the

sector are expected to total between 150 million and 200 million DM after showing a profit of 15 million DM a year earlier.

Crude steel production fell 8 percent to a provisional 4.1 million metric tons, while rolled steel production dropped to 3.4 million tons from 3.6 million. The spokesman said that Salzgitter is actively exploring the possibility of closer cooperation between its Stahlwerke Peine-Saizgitter steel division and the Estel-Hoesch and Krupp Stahl steel con-

Delays on IBM Storage Unit Give Hope to Competitors

first quarter of this year could not have been better timed. Demand

for storage devices will grow 45 percent a year into the mid-1980s,

according to industry forecasts. The model 3380 would soak up

much of that demand, IBM

thought, with sales of its predeces-

sor, model 3350, remaining brisk

in the meantime.

With the problems encountered

by IBM, however, most analysts

say the computer maker will not

the 3380s until at least 1982. Adding to the delays is the "marked

increase" in military-related orders

for the device that IBM says it has

received; it must give priority to

Everyone Is a Broker

cellations that would ease the pres-

Analysts say IBM's problems have given two or three more years of life to competitors 3350-class products and have also offered them a wider inroad to IBM's cus-

Furthermore, normal order can-

those orders.

tomer base.

into high-volume production of

By James A. White

Damer.

NEW YORK - Production problems with International Business Machine's new data-storage device have forced the company to push back delivery dates to customers by an average of 14 months. As a result, many of the company's competitors in this field hope to cash in on the computer giant's troubles.

The IBM data-storage device for large computers holds more information and retrieves it faster than anything on the market — all for about 25 percent less than the cost of sequiring the same capacity with current products. The problem is that the device is such a technological advance that IBM has had trouble producing it.

An official of Storage Technology Corp., a major IBM competitor, says, "We think this is a significant opportunity for us." Computer analyst Raymond C. Freeman agreed, saying, "IBM is going to lose a lot of revenue because of this, and Storage Tech is picking up a let of it." up a lot of it."

IBM's new storage device, called the model 3380, is the latest in its family of disk drives, so-called be-cause of their rotating disks that hold and recall information. Model 3380, depending on the features, ranges in price from \$81,000 to \$111,600.

The new model has four times the storage space and more than twice the transfer speed of its predecessor, model 3350.

IBM competitors will not have

anything to match the model 3380 for at least a year.

IBM's announcement in June 1980, that the sophisticated new device would be available in the

London Exchange Steps Up Controls To Avert Failures

LONDON - The London Stock Exchange has appointed an inspec-tor to monitor the activities of brokerage firms following some recent financial failures, chairman Nicholas Goodison said Wednesday. He said the exchange will also

strengthen its department responsible for monitoring the accounts of member firms.

The inspector, Robert Wilkinon, a former partner of brokers
Carr Schag, will hold a roving brief
to visit member firms in search of
irregularities, Mr. Goodison said. He said the failure earlier this

year of brokers Norman Collins should create a call on the exchange's investor compensation fund of up to £600,000. But the failure of Hedderwick Stirling and Grumbar should not leave any claim on the fund, he said:

Major Gas Field in North Sea

OSLO — Test drillings indicate Norway has a major gas field in the North Sea northeast of Bergen, figures released Wednesday by the nation's Petroleum Directorate indicate.

Egil Bergsaker, who is in charge of mapping Norway's offshore oil and gas reserves, told reporters the proven commercial gas reserves of block 31-2 had just been upgraded from 550 billion to 650 billion cubic meters, making it three times as big as the Frigg field.

He said the block is estimated to contain 1.6 trillion cubic meters - 40 times the annual volume that the Soviet Union expects to move to Western Europe through its planned pipeline from Siberia.

Operators Norske Shell, with a 35-percent interest in block 31-2, said production could begin around 1990 and a report declaring the field commercial is expected by the end of next year.

Statoil, Norway's state oil company, has a 50-percent stake in the block. The state's Norsk Hydro has 5 percent, as have Conoco Norway

Mobil Oil Canada said Wednesday. The company said the fourth well drilled on the Hibernia geological structure, southeast of St. John's, had produced oil flows of more than 4,000 barrels per day.

Of tests at five depths, the highest oil flow, equal to 4,642 barrels per day, was recorded between 3,783 and 3,788 meters below the sea floor. At 3,850 meters, flow rates were calculated at 4,600 barrels a day of oil

4,000 BPD in Hibernia Well

From Agency Dispatches

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The oil and gas reserves in the Hiber-

nia oil field off Canada's east coast are greater than previously thought.

and 192,863 cubic meters of gas per day.

The well, Hibernia K-18, is the third step-out well — a well drilled to confirm the findings of an exploratory well — constructed since the initial Hibernia discovery in 1979. A Mobil spokesman said additional step-out wells would probably be required.

Partners in the K-18 well are Mobil Oil Canada, Gulf Canada Resources. Chevron Standard, Petro-Canada and Columbia Gas Develop-

Late Slump Erases Gains on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed the lead of the weakening bond market and closed narrowly lower Wednesday, despite showing modest gains most of the day.

The Dow jones industrial average was ahead 5½ points at midafternoon but changed direction late in the day and ended off 0.85 at 851.03. Declines led advances by around 800 to 700 and volume

slipped to 48 million shares from 51.87 million Tuesday.

Analysts said what little strength there was in the market came mainly from bargain hunting among technology issues and take-over rumors. Utilities were in the

spotlight for most of the day.

Analysts said an oversold market was trying to recover from its 200-point midsummer decline amid signs of a softening economy.

The government reported that U.S.

helped to set the stage for the suc-cess of the takeover bid. News re-

ports have hinted that the parent

company, besides having a sub-stantial interest in two of Pargesa's

four major stockholders, may have

sharply reduced its 60-percent in-

terest in Paribas-Swiss at roughly

the time the takeover bid was

sa had "helped prepare" the take-

over bid by ordering the sale of part of the parent company's stockholding in its Swiss unit.

"Our inquiry shows that the chair-man of Paribas gave orders to fa-

cilitate the takeover offer," Mr.

He said the government had

warned managers of banks due to

be nationalized not to change their

companies' structure without tell-

ing the government, Mr. Delors said, and all have complied except

The Paribas board said later

that the company's honorary presi-dent and administrator Jacques de

Fouchier will run the bank for a

provisional three-month period un-til the Socialist government ap-

points its own chairman once the

Mr. Moussa's resignation followed a National Assembly vote

earlier in the day to approve Arti-

cle 27 of the bill to nationalize five major industrial companies

banks as well as Paribas and Cie.

Financière de l'Indochine et de

Suez, the holding company of an-

other leading banking and invest-

Article 27 refers to the national-

ization of Paribas and Indosuez

and was carried by 333 votes to

154. Parliament has already approved clauses on the nationaliza-

tion of industrial groups and French banks, but a final vote on

the first reading of the bill is not expected until next week, parlia-

The bill then goes to the Senate, where the Socialist government is in a uninority, and then to a joint

Assembly-Senate committee to

mentary sources said.

bank is nationalized.

ment group.

Delors told Parliament.

Mr. Delors said that Mr. Mous-

made Oct. 9.

Moussa Quits Paribas Post; Pargesa Bid Said Successful

PARIS — Pierre Moussa, chair-man of Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas, resigned from the company Wednesday, the banking and investment group said. It gave no reason for his resignation. Banking sources said Mr. Mous-

sa's resignation came as no surprise in view of his reported involvement in the attempted take-over of Paribas-Swiss, the French bank's asset-rich Geneva subsidiary, by Pargesa Holding, a Swiss financial group.

Mr. Moussa had strongly op-

posed French government plans to nationalize his company. He later gave in to government pressure and assured the government in a letter Oct. 12 that he would oppose Pargesa's takover bid for Paribas-

Banking sources in Geneva said Wednesday that Pargesa apparently has acquired controlling interest in Paribas-Swiss. The sources indicated that the offer to exchange newly issued Pargesa shares for outstanding Paribas-Swiss shares appears to have succeeded in obtaining more than 50 percent of the bank's stock.

Neither Pargesa nor Paribas-Swiss would comment officially on that the offer will not expire until Oct. 26. But Wednesday evening, sources close to Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas said they were "aware" that the bid for control of Paribas-Swiss had been successful.

Economics Minister Jacques Delors told Parliament Wednesday that Mr. Moussa had been "stripped of his powers" by other members of the Paribas board.

Mr. Delors said that Mr. Mous-sa "did not fulfill his promise" to stop the takeover of Paribas-Swiss

A Paribas spokesman said, however, that Mr. Moussa had in no way been "stripped of his func-tions" and that he had tendered his resignation voluntarily.

Paribas is said to have rejected the offer for Paribas-Swiss, but in-dications are that it earlier had solve any disagreements.

third-quarter gross national prod-uct fell for the second consecutive

quarter. With lower interest rates, investors are going into utilities and other interest-rate-responsive stocks," Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds said. "They may

be using utilities as bond substi-Mr. Stovall said the tax free feature of utility dividends makes them more attractive to investors.

"It looks like some institutions have decided to commit funds which may have been in short-term money market instruments to utilities, both for the current higherthan-average yields and for the fu-ture price appreciations should the yield decline," William M. Le Fevre of Purcell Graham & Co.

Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers said he does not expect a deep recession, and repeated his earlier forecast that interest rates will fall in the short run, climb again and then remain volatile for

Chemical Bank raised its broker loan rate to 16½ from 16 percent.
Most other banks are charging 16 percent, but Chase Manhattan is charging 16% percent.

The increase by Chemical Bank reflects the recent firmness in the federal funds rate, analysts said.

The bond market continued Tuesday's price slide, posting loss-es of up to ¾ point in quiet trading, dealers said. Yields were higher, mainly due to the continued firmness in the Federal funds rate, they said. The yields eased from their highs as the Fed funds rate declined slightly, but a lack of investor interest limited the market's improvement.

In company news, Lockheed said in Burbank, Calif., that it won a 5622.4 million defense contract for Trident missles and parts.

U.S. Opposes Beer Merger

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Justice Denartment announced Wednesday that it would oppose the acquisition by G. Heileman Brewing Co. of Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. as a violation of antitrust law.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, in charge of the antitrust division, said that if the parties continue with their planned transaction the department will file a civil antitrust suit seeking to block the merger.

Mr. Baxter said the suit would allege that a merger would sub-stantially lessen competition in the manufacture and sale of beer in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton

The action marked the first time since the Reagan administration took office that the Justice Department has moved to stop a corporate merger. Attorney General William French Smith had indicated that the Justice Department would take a more liberal attitude toward mergers than its predecessors, declaring that "bigness is not necessarily badness."

In the giant merger earlier this year between Conoco and Du Pont, the department won an agreement that Conoco would end a joint chemical plant venture in Texas with Monsanto Co. before

the merger went through.
Heileman has offered to buy
Schlitz for \$17 a share, or a total of \$494 million in cash and stock The deal has been accepted by Schlitz directors who earlier rejected a competing offer from Pabst.

The Heileman-Schlitz deal was viewed throughout the business community as one of the first clear tests of how far the administration would go in liberalizing its view of corporate mergers.

Output in U.S. Drops $0.6\overline{\%}$ in 3d Quarter

By John M. Berry Vashington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. output of goods and services fell in the third quarter, giving further confirmation the economy is in a recession, while the inflation rate rose sharply, the Commerce De-partment reported Wednesday, The decline in the third quarter

gross national product was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.6 percent, after adjustment for inflation — slightly steeper than the 0.5 percent drop indicated in the department's "flash" assessment made a few weeks ago.

However, department economists said later revisions of the preliminary estimates, which will incorporate more information from September when the economy was weakening, probably will show an even larger drop, perhaps

as much as a 3 percent rate.

The inflation rate, as measured the GNP price deflator, surged to a 9.4 percent annual rate from 6.4 percent in the second quarter, the department said.

Most forecasters, including those in the Reagan administration, now expect the economy to continue to decline in the fourth quarter. The economists are divid-ed over whether the slump will hit bottom this winter or next spring. Most predictions, bowever are that the overall decline in economic activity will be mild.

Recession Warning

Commerce Secretary Baldridge said the GNP decline indicates a "slight" recession" and added he sees no immediate end to the period of economic sluggishnesss that began last spring with the first quarter decline in U.S. GNP.

However, George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, warned the Joint Economic Committee, "The economy is entering a serious re-cession." He predicted the slump will continue for the next three quarters, with unemployment ris-ing at least a full percentage point to 8½ percent and corporate prof-

And he added, "1982 as a whole will be the third year in a row of disappointing business investment, pression in the housing and autombile industries '

In contrast, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics told the committee he expects the economy to begin growing again in the first quarter. "A sharp recession is not likely," he said. "In my view, the weakness we are currently experiencing ... represents another stop period in [the] stop-and-go pattern of recent years, rather than a traditional recession.

After adjustment for inflation, every major sector of GNP fell in the third quarter except for personal consumption expenditures, the department said. Consumer spending rose in part because of a jump in auto sales in August. But in September and October new car in september and october new cassales fell once more, indicating personal outlays in the fourth quarter likely will be less than in the third, analysts said.

The most significant drop re-ported by the Commerce Department occurred in net exports, as the U.S. trade position continued to worsen during the quarter. Business investment in plants and equipment declined, as did investment in housing. Spending for housing construction was 20-per-cent below that of first quarter.

Most forecasters pin their hopes for a recovery on a decline of inter-est rates, the high levels of which are blamed for the present slump. Provided that steps are taken to bring down interest rates, a moderate expansion should begin some time in 1982," Mr. Chimerine said. Allen Sinai of Data Resources,

another economic consulting firm. agreed. "A turnaround in the first half of 1982 would be conditional on sufficient declines of interest rates during the fourth quarter to provide stimulus to housing, consumption and business invest-

However, administration offi-cials have said they have no intention of proposing new policies to combat the recession, such as emergency spending increases or looser Federal Reserve Board control of the money supply.



his announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Agent

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

October 1981

CURRENCY RATES

	cellations that would ease the pres-		•		uu	110	T 14	*****		
	sure are not being received. "Ev- eryone is a broker," hoping to sell	Interb	ank exchang	e rate	for Oc	. 21, 15	781, excl	uding ba	ınk service cha	xges.
	or lease any 3380s they do not need to other waiting customers, says computer analyst David Stein of the Gartner Group. To make matters worse, IBM	Amsterder Brossels (d Frankfort London (b)	27.815 -2.2705	£ 4.543 68.74 4.122	D.AL 110.24* 16.712	F.F. 43,97 • 6,663 39,85 • 10,344	H.L. 0,2048 11445 ° 1,887 × 2,179,45	Gidr. 15.161 90.70 °	B.F. S.F. 4399 - 131,90 - — 19,9815 5,982 - 119,60 - 68,835 - 244	5.202 • 31.10 • 13.2378
	said last month that it had "over-	Milan		2188.50	531.25	211.93	NA.	487 021 0.3981	31.867 634.77 N.A. 0.5263	165.66 N.A.
	subscribed" deliveries of 3350s to	New York Paris	5661	1.8758 10.328	0.4385 250.84 *	Q.1747	4.7195 x	227.62 °	15.076" 299.95"	
	customers in the first half of 1982	Zurich	1.8827	3.427	21.705	nn-		75.89 •	5.0033 • —	26.03
•	— which means some of those de-	ECU	1.0792	0.5915	2,4378		1.293.91	2.6673	40,7545 2,0396	7,8304
	liveries might also be late. IBM is				De	ollar V	alues			
	trying to avoid that by offering earlier delivery of one model 3380	S Equiv.	Currency.	Per U.S.S	\$ Equiv.	Спп	ncy Per		Ny. CHTROCY	Per U.S.
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	3350s.			7.245	0.167	Norw. k	Tene 5.98			
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	have given two or three more years		neck drocking		0.0154		code 64.8	0.04		22.97:
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, Oct. 21, 1981

Non Banks

U.S. \$150,000,000

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Selected Over-the-Counter

Pessis
Pe

Kingdom of Sweden



Floating/Fixed Rate Bonds Due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three months interest period from 21st October, 1981 to 21st January, 1982 the Bonds will carry an interest Rate of 16½", per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 21st January, 1982. The Coupon Amount per U.S. \$5,000 will be U.S. \$210.83. On 13th October, 1981 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate

was 15.02 per cent, per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Agent Bank

U.S. \$120,000,000 International Westminster Bank Limited

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984



In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 22 October, 1981 to 22 April, 1982 the Notes will carry an interest Rate of 161% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 22 April, 1982 against Coupon No. 10 will be U.S. \$85.00

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London

^{lechnolog}

Japan Accepts **Export Pact**

From Agency Disputches
PARIS — Japan has accepted

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON -- Chrysler's cash

reserves have been seriously eroded by the

continuing depression in anto sales, increas-

Chrysler officials have intensified appeals

to the Reagan administration for relief from

high interest rates. Chairman Lee Iacocca

met Friday with Treasury Secretary Donald

T. Regan, chairman of the government board that has approved \$1.2 billion in federally

guaranteed loans to the company.

Mr. Iacocca warned the administration

that Chrysler and thousands of dealers, sup-

day-to-day battle to stay alive, sources said.

pliers and producers in the industry are in a

Auto sales for the first 10 days of October

vere at the lowest rate in 23 years, as the

omakers and dealers have been forced to

introduction of the 1982 models had almost

no impact on the car market. To revive sales,

cut into future profits by another round of

costly rebates and interest rate concessions

"Lousy" Reports

last spring will show soon when General Mo-tors, Ford and Chrysler announce third-

quarter results. "You're going to see some lousy third- and fourth-quarter reports for the whole industry," said Chrysler Vice Pres-

At the beginning of the year, Chrysler forecast a \$38-million loss for the third quar-

ter. Instead, the deficit is expected to soar

olidated ind.

699.B

1981 3,110. 37.15 0.96

an Can

0.97 1981 3,580. 59.5

Southwes

Palmalive

1**986** 476,67 17,58 0,119

1980 617.0 39.7 0.171

1**980** 1,050. 13.03 0,35

1988 2,850. loss63.69

1989 1,250. 24.4 1.21

1986 3,580. 66.6 3,31

1960 568.4 69.63 0.88

Profits Per Share .

3rd Quar.

Profits.

9 months

4th Quar.

Year Revenu Profits.

Per Share.

Per Share

3rd Quar.

2rd Quar.

Per Shore.....

3rd Quar,

3rd Quar.

Profits

Gulf & Western

"There is no question cash is tight," said

The impact of the deep sales slump since

to keep the cash coming in.

ident Wendell Larsen.

Ist Half Revenue... Profits....

Britain

Canada

Per Share...

United States

American Airlines

ing concerns about its survival.

gton Post Service

the terms of an international pact on export credits; paving the way for 22 leading industrial countries to reduce export subsidies by between 20 and 25 percent, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said

The four-part agreement limits the use of low-interest government-subsidized loans for export markets and became final with the approval of Japan. The accord takes effect Nov. 16, the OECD

Japan's OECD delegation had said it could not accept the compromise formula put foward by the EEC at a meeting two weeks ago in Paris and would have to refer the matter back to their government. On Tuesday, Japan formally approved the formula that made an llowance for lower financial market rates in Japan.

Canada, the last country to approve the agreement announced its formal acceptance Wednesday.

The agreement ended 21/2 years of deadlock on the the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits. In general, it calls for an increase from 24 to 24 percent in minimum allowable interest rates for export rates for all cur-

rencies except the Japanese yen. The new rates will be a minimum 10 percent for developing countries, between 10% and 11 percent for intermediate countries and between 11 and 11% percent for wealthy countries. The minimum interest in yen to be charged by Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank is 914 percent. Japan had sought a nine-percent

We and others have thought it [the lack of agreement] could have generated an export trade war if some curb wasn't put on subsi-dies," John Lange, a Treasury De-partment trade finance specialist,

said Tuesday in Washington. The Reagan administration had warned West Europe against escalating an export credit subsidy

U.S. trade officials said, however er, that the agreement falls short of their goals toward eliminating the subsidies and "only reduces the subsidy levels to those of last year," because of sharp increases in market interest rates.

The countries agreed to meet again in March to review the arrangement and possibly raise minimum interest rates closer toward market rates, U.S. Treasury offi-

Canada Names U.S. Envoy The Associated Press

OTTAWA - Allan Gotlieb, 53, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, has been appointed Cana dian ambassador to the United States effective Dec. 1. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced Tuesday. He will replace Peter M. Towe, who is expected to da International.

Japan Says Trade Gap Falls With EEC, Rises With U.S.

TOKYO - Japan's trade imbalance with the European Economic Community is declining compared with a year ago but the gap is wid-ening with the United States, according to official figures released here Wednesday.

A spokesman for the Economic Planning Agency, which monitors Japan's business performance, told reporters that on the average Japan's trade surplus with the EEC had fallen 0.6 percent in July and August compared with the same months last year. He forecast that the trend, as measured by goods passing through customs, would have continued through September into October.

In the first half of 1981, Japan reported bigger trade surpluses with the EEC compared with the previous year. EPA figures show the surplus in the first quarter was 32.8 percent higher at \$2.59 billion than in the 1980 period. In the second quarter, the \$2.85-billion sur-plus was 18.8 percent higher than

last year. The second quarter figures prompted 10-nation European community to call for urgent action by Japan to redress the bal-

In trade with the United States, Japan had a surpluses in July and August were 26.8 percent higher than in the 1980 months. In the 1981 first quarter, the trade surplus was 18.7 percent more than a year ago at \$1.83 billion and in the second quarter it was 19.8 percent

larger at \$3.12 billion. The EPA spokesman said a key factor in the trade figures was the mixed fortunes of the yen, which has been weaker against the U.S. dollar due to high U.S. interest rates but stronger against European currencies.

Meanwhile, a leading business organization, the Economic Development Committee of Japan, called for a restriction of exports while other countries adjusted their economies, and increased foreign aid and overseas investment to avoid trade frictions.

And Toshihiko Yamashita, president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., cited trade friction with importing countries when he said his firm will gradually shift production of regular products over-seas to achieve a "ratio of export to overseas production [of] half and half." The company's current ratio is about two-thirds to onethird, he said.

Mr. Larsen, responding to questions about Mr. Iacocca's meeting with Mr. Regan. Mr. Larsen said Chrysler is not asking for additional loan guarantees, or any other

Chrysler's Cash Reserve Seriously Depleted

form of assistance requiring congressional approval. But the company's shrinking cash reserves have forced it to delay a \$260-million pension fund payment scheduled for last month until 1982.

A spokesman for Mr. Regan said the administration is not considering any special help for the industry.

Scenario Goes Flat

Chrysler's operating plan for 1981, approved at the beginning of the year by the government's Chrysler loan board, assumed that Chrysler would end the year with a \$350-million cash cushion, on top of the \$100-to-\$150 million in working cash that the company needs to pay suppliers and run its business day to day.

Unless sales improve dramatically that cushion will be gone by year's end, forcing the company to live on its operating cash with no reserves in the event of new setacks, according to well-placed sources. Mr. Larsen said Chrysler's condition is not

critical, but the need to keep cash flowing into the company far outweighs any other consideration. "Nobody is going for profits now. Everybody is going for cash," he added. Mr. Iacocca said last month that Chrysler's strategy now is almost a "profits be damned" approach as it struggles to stay solvent. It has frozen prices on its most popular 1982 models at 1981 levels and is limit-

ing overall new car price increases to 3.7 per-

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local correncies, poless otherwise implente

1980 1,540. 50.9 1.02

1980 405.1 13.4 0.39

1980 1,190. 44.9 1.30

63.60 0,87

1989 5,340. 255.28 3.47

1980 475.4 23.0 1.07

. 709.4 loss 6.08

1988 2,380

1989 583.3 15.99

1,690. 15.99 1.63

1980 560.7

52.6 0.69

19**90** 1,610. 1,50.0 1,96

19**8**0 1,350.

loss 2.2

1980 697,4

51.34 1.37

364.7 20.63 0.63

1988 990.2 53.13

1.62

685.7 41.44 1.20

3rd Quar.

BKC

544.38.29.

cent, less than half of its original goal.

1981 2,080. 54.4 1.10

1781 479:1 22:9 0.65 1981 1,360. 56.7 1.58

1981 1,520. 67.99 0.87

1981 5,700. 290.89

1981 936.0 7.97 0.37

1981 578.6 9.28 0.13

1981 1,680.

1981 1,770, 159,6 2.09

1981

19.60 1.18

1961 4440. 48.9 2.84

1981 835.9

6.40 0,19

1981

707.4 43.24 1.25

Martin Marietta

talking about a lot of suppliers going bankrupt, and dealers too, healthy ones, not just the marginal ones," said Rep. James J. Blanchard, a Michigan Democrat.

Three months ago, Chrysler and Ford oined General Motors in reporting profits for the second quarter. However, analysts warned at the time that Chrysler's second quarter profit might be at the expense of a larger loss in the third quarter because the company's aggressive rate of production had outstripped sales by dealers.

If the slump continues well into 1982, it would pressure GM to cut further its ambitious product plans for the 1980s and do the same to Ford's. Chrysler would simply run out of money, some analysts predict.

When the loan board raised Chrysler's guaranteed loan fund to \$1.2 billion in the beginning of the year, it had to determine that Chrysler could continue without further federal help after December, 1983.

That goal appeared within reach, assuming Chrysler got a 10 percent share of the total U.S. auto market this year and U.S. sales hit 10 million. Instead, even though Chrysler has achieved a 10 percent share, total auto sales will only be around 9 million.

As well, the Treasury's scenario assumed that the prime interest rate would drop to 13.5 percent. Instead, it has hovered near 20 percent, leaving auto financing charges at more than 15 percent. The company's ability to manage that balancing act is threatened further by the onset of a rece

9 months

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115 rue du Bac

1980 2,060 139,54 4,03

1980

1,560. 98.10 2.52

1981

1981 23,900. 1,540. 5.27

1981 4,030 73.5 3.02

525.1

1981 1,010 50,05 0,34

Transworld

Tough Issues For U.S.-Iran Claims Panel

THE HAGUE - A U.S.-Iran tribunal set up to judge claims on billions of dollars of Iranian assets must resolve some key issues before it can begin examining specific cases, the U.S. government representative to the tribunal said Wednesday.

The nine-man tribunal must decide first who should receive interest earned on a security account held in Settlement Bank of the Netherlands, a Dutch central bank subsidiary set up to handle the account, Arthur Rovine said.

The account holds \$1 billion and will be topped up by Iran if settlements drain it to below \$500 million. The United States says interest should revert to the account, while Iran says it should get it. The tribunal of three Iranians

three Americans and three members mutually agreed on from Sweden and France was set up under the Algiers agreement that led to the liberation of the 52 American hostages held in Tehran. It must decide if it has jurisdic-

tion over claims settled out of court and whether such claims may be settled from the security account, Mr. Rovine said. Claims can be filed in the peri-

ods from Oct. 20 to Nov. 19, Nov. 20 to Dec. 19 and Dec. 20 to Jan 19. To avoid a rush, claims will be considered as having been filed on the first day of the period irrespec-tive of the day of filing.

Mr. Rovine was unable to estimate the number or value of claims filed so far. But informed sources said 2,000 claims may eventually be filed.

It also remains to be resolved who pays the Settlement Bank for its services and who insures the account. Iran says the United States should bear the costs, while the United States says costs should be borne equally.

The tribunal will divide into three panels of three for its first look at the claims.

The tribunal's activities have not been affected by recent political upheaval in Iran, and members have built up a friendly atmos-phere, Mr. Rovine said.

ه کوامن المول

Consolitaded results remain stable Capital expenditures rise sharply

D legrand

LECRAND's consolidated sales for the first half of the year totalled Fr. 1,195 million, compared with Fr. 1,106 million for the first half of

After allowing for changes in the structure of the group, this represents a

Consolidated income (also after allowing for structural changes) were as (In Fr. million) 1981 1980 Protex exteings 138.1 73.4 133.1

Concerning LEGRAND S.A.:

 Sales totalled Fr. 726 million, compared with Fr. 663 milliom for the first half of 1980: Operating income came to Fr. 79.6 million, compared with Fr. 89.5

Net income amounted to Fr. 32.2 million, after various allowance (change: +Fr. 15.6 million), provision for staff share in profits (Fr. 6.8 million) and corporation tax (Fr. 31.8 million).

The Group is methodically modernizing its production facilities in France and abroad:

Industrial investment was up 28% to Fr. 119 million for the first half of 1981, representing 10% of sales;
For Legrand S.A. alone, this item is expected to total Fr. 170 million for the year as a whole (+43%).

Allowing for structural changes, consolidated sales were up 11% for the

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Expanding International In-Fitte and Contract Food Services Division provides an exceptional opportunity for a professional who can develop, oversee and implement training programs. The selected candidate will consult with management of in-flite cutering opera-

Qualified individuals should be experienced in planning, organizing and producing a wide variety of training materials, both print and audio-visual. Ability to deal effectively with top management, fluency in English and strong written/oral communication skills are essential. Managerial, consulting and teaching abilities are highly desirable. Minimum 5 years related experience is required.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21 11.10 11.46 12.07 12.70 12.70 13.50 12.53 7290 73,70 7290 Commodity Indexes Dividends **Market Summary NYSE Most Actives Loudon Metals Market** Prev. diopur Clese 59.87 37.50 538 9.89 388 1,900 Wednesday's **London Commodities** 51.96 51.21 51.56 —0.05 14.65 14.37 14.50 +0.01 21.61 20.96 21.10 —0.07 NYSE Index o—Also extra or extras, b—Annual rafe plus stock dividend.
c—Lleukdating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or spilitup, i—Pold this year, dividend omitsed, deterred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. c—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months estimated cash value on exclusional or excelsibilities (etc.) Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Japan Offers Support For U.S. Steel Curb TOKYO — Japanese steelmakers would be prepared to cooperate if the U.S. government and the European Economic Community; American Most Actives were to agree to limit European 5% F74 274 275 25% 13% 25% 25% 25% steel shipments to the United States and request similar action by Japan, Fishiro Saito, chairman of Nippon Steel, said Wednesday. He is also the president of the Ja-pan Iron and Steel Federation. Tokyo Exchange current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 28 per cent or Paris Commodities nore has been paid the year's high-low range and divid hawn for the new stock only, Industry sources said Japanese steel exports to the United States from January to August fell 6.9 percent from the 1980 period. **ASK FOR !T EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.** Pernas Ups Guthrie Stake LONDON — Permodalan Nasional Berhad, Malaysia's state equity corporation, said Wednesday that it has acquired 95.3 percent of Guthrie's ordinary shares. AMEX Index International Herald Tribune We've got news for you. Low Close 365.22 _ 365.44 This notice is published by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited on behalf of Société Générale Holdings S.A. NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER STOCK OF Specialists In Representing Foreign Investors In The Acquisition Of Choice United States Real Estate Investments Tanks Consolidated Investments REPUBLIK TUNESIEN The New York Land Company Limited MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT A Division of New York Realty

GAFSA PHOSPHATGESELLSCHAFT

INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG P 3114

Die Phosphatgesellschaft GAFSA bittet um internationale Ausschreibungen wegen des Ankaufes

- Drei kompletten Einrichtungen für 100 M Längen (Verstrebungen, Bergbaumaschinen, Metallbleche, usw.)

Interessierte Firmen, die sich auf diese einrichtungen Spezialisieren, konnen Einzelangaben vom 10. Oktober 1981 gegen Zahlung von zweihundent Dinar (D 200.00) vom "Hauptkundendienst" der GAFSA Phosphatgesellschaft (Service General de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Galsa) - 9 rue du Royaume d'Arabie Séoudite - Tunesien - Beziehen.

Bitte schicken Sie serhs Auslertigungen der Angebote in verschlossenen Umschlägen an den Direktor der Einkaufsabteilung der Gafsa Phosphatgesellschaft - 2130 Metlaoui (Tunisia).

Der Aussere Umschlag muss mit der folgenden Anschrift versehen werden:

"SOUMISSION POUR TROIS EQUIPEMENTS COMPLETS POUR LONGUES TAILLES DE 100 M APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N P. 3114 NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 5.1.82.

(Vorlage von drei kompletten Einrichtungen für 100 M) laugen Internationale Ausschreibung N.P. 3114 nicht vor dem 5.1.82 öffnen.)

Die Umsehlage werden am 5. Januar 1982 vor der Öffentlichkeit in der Einkaufsabteilung (Département Marchés) in Metlaoui (Tunesien) - Geöffnet. Alle Ausschreibungen, die nach diesem Datum in der Einkaufsabteilung in Metlaoui Eintreffen, konnen nicht mehr herticksichtigt werden.

CASH OFFER

Société Générale Holdings S.A. (a subsidiary company of Société Générale de Belgique)

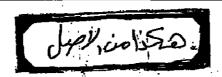
at 450p per Ordinary Stock Unit

Société Cénérale de Belgique and its subsidiary and associate companies now own 9,918,626 ordinary stock units in Tanks, representing 57.8 per cent of the ordinary capital. The offer represents an increase in capital value of 25 per cent over the middle market quotation on 23rd September, 1981 and an increase of 50 per cent over the middle market quotation on 28th August, 1981. The offer will not be increased.

Holders of ordinary stock units represented by warrants to bearer will be able to obtain copies of the offer document and other relevant documents on application (by letter or telephone) to Banque Belge Limited, 4 Bishopsgate, London EC2 or Midland Bank Limited, New Issue and Securities Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA, Société Générale de Banque and Belgolaise in Brussels, Société Générale (France), Banque Belge (France). Société Centrale pour l'Industrie, in Paris.

Acceptances should be lodged not later than 3 p.m. on 9th November, 1981. The Directors of SGH have taken reasonable curv to easure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and according.

The Directors of SGH accept responsibility accordingly.



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Mr. Bernstein will be at the Nogo Hilton in Geneva - Tel.: 31 98 11 - from October 21 through October 26.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, Oct. 20, 1981

European Stock Markets Oct. 21, 1981

(Closing prices in local currencies)

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Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

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EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, 28-34 Hill Street, St. Heber, Jersey, C.J. Tel: 0334-36281 Banque Générale du Luxembourg 5.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg lel. 47991 Banque Générale du Luxen Dain prices are published in this is paper under "international Fund

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gypt (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00	Malagasy (air) S	330.00	165.00			330.00	165.00	92.0
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rance	720,00	360.00	198.00	Morocco (air)\$	230.00	115.00	63.00		230.00	115.00	63.0
D.M.	360.00	180.00	100.00	Netherlands	406.00	203.00		Zaire (air) 5	330.00	165.00	
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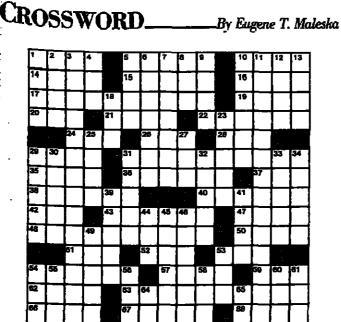
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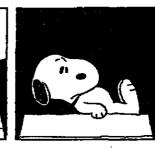
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UENOS AIRES	22	72	12	54	Fair	PARIS	18	50	5	41	Cloud
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October 21, 1981										
The net asset value quotations shown the exception of some funds whose quotational symbols indicate frequency by:(w)—weekly:(m)—monthly:(b)—bt	below are supplied by the Funds listed with less are based on Issue prices. The following if aughthors supplied for the IFT: (d)—do- monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.									
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THAT IS DEFINITELY

TOLD JUST BEFORE

YOU GO TO SLEEP

NOT SOMETHING TO BE















AN OFFICER

THIS SOLDIER WAS UMPERSONATING

DIDHE

20?





DIRECTED

AN ATTACK

AND DROVE

EXACTLY

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WHAT I NEED!

RATHER LATE

OFF THE

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CARE FOR A CUP

OF COFFEE?



AFTER I LEFT HERE, I HAD A PHONE CALL FROM THE NURSE ON NIGHT DUTY!

HEY MIKE!

YOU GOT A

RITA CARSON INSIGNED

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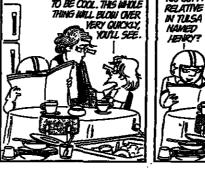
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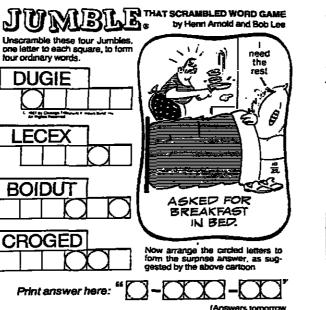












(Answers tomorrow Jumbles FETID RANCH PARADE MEMBER Answer What a neat maid might be-"ANIMATED"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris





'DID YOU TELL THEM WE WERE BRINGING DENNIS? THEIR WELCOME MAT IS GONE."

EASY TRAVEL TO OTHER PLANETS

By Ted Mooney. 278 pp. \$18.95. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Webster Schott

CLOSING Ted Mooney's "Easy Travel to Other Planets." I remembered reading for the first time J.D. Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye" and James Purdy's "63: Dream Palace." Mooney has different ideas about how we live and feel, and the

style to make them seem important.

His is an auspicious beginning.

Mooney's title comes from a Cuban matriarch's belief that "the souls of the dead resided comfortably on other planets" and can be contacted on Sunday mornings, but the novel takes place only in the Virgin Islands, Con-necticut and New York. The time is the present or the immediate future.

Easy Travel" involves principally two young couples, a middle-aged couple, and a dolphin. The two most orgent of these characters are Melissa. a 29-year-old "vagino-American" marine biologist, and the dolphin, who is named Peter by the experimenters who work with him. Melissa is suc-cessfully teaching Peter to speak and respond to language in a half-flooded house on a beach near Nazareth Bay, St. Thomas. By page 13 of the novel Melissa and the dolphin are "making love in the shallow water."

Since "Easy Travel" is mostly about the efforts of erotic liaisons, the Melissa-Peter combination is only the most unusual of several.

There's Melissa's zealous noncommitment to Jeffrey, her exarchitect/grade-school-teacher co-vi-vant in New York. There's the escapeand-seek, live-in affair of their friends Nicole and Diego; she has a TWA pass and flies everywhere to go shopping or get abortions; Diego drives a cab, plays rock guitar, and remembers Havana. There are also Nona and Richard. Nona is Melissa's 59-yearold mother who is dying of cancer. She is having a return affair with Richard, and the two of them are confirming their love by jointly investing in a stock-car racer to compete in the

Fossil Fuel 250.

Because "Easy Travel" is also about a general disjunction in U.S. society, being . . thoroughly at the testy mercy of disorderly events," these emotional bondings tend to go nowhere except toward disaster. They become diluted by failures of talk and intention; existential angst, and the belief of the young that all alterna-tives are available and for unlimited

Seeking and Hiding Ends

Only Nona and Richard achieve a "larger world," and it will end in a year because her cancer is racing. Intoxicated with the fear of admitting to Diego that she is again preg-nant, Nicole steps from his speeding cab into traffic in a New York tunnel. She mistakes his reaching into the car's glove compartment as a search for a weapon. Their seeking and hiding ends. Melissa and Jeffrey ride a seesaw.

Despite her confession about the dolphin, Jeffrey closes his satellite rela-tionship with a gamey married mother of small children. Melissa is unique. The could very easily fall in love with her all over again. . . . All he needed was a little encouragement." He gets it when Melissa says she wants a child by him, but it makes no difference. She returns to the dolphin and St. Thomas, where she experiences the grieving illusion that "there is nothing laborious left to do in the world; it is the sort of world in which night seems a lifetime away." Jeffrey meanwhile has fled her world for Antarctica.

Ted Mooney's walfling couples re-call Walker Percy's despairing characters who are unaware of being in de-spair, or the early lovers of Ernest Hemingway who think things may or may not get better. They provoke speculation. They are real enough to learn from. Their values are new, like some of the drugs they take. But their personal strategies are as old as the seven deadly sins. Everything is per-mitted in their relationships. Therefore everything is open, right? Wrong. Melissa tells Jeffrey about her bestiality, which he accepts. But he still can't tell her about Clarice, which she senses anyway. Diego worships Nicole, but he still beats her up. She steals his Walther PPK (which, incidentally, figures throughout the novel) so he won't shoot her. Still she wants to bear his

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ATOM EVER ASPENDATION EVER ASPENDATE SERENALE SIENNALE CHAISE SHUN LOMA REPERTOIRE

EMIT LEA BROW FOREANDAFT SATE REEK ARENAS

child. The new-value environment of "Easy Travel to Other Planets" is vi-talized by the same confusions psy-chological fiction has been observing for a hundred years.

Aside from its exposures of character. I think the most intriguing qualities of "Easy Travel" are Ted Mooney's various proposals about sensory perception and social condition.

The novel for example, takes place against a backdrop of international confrontation in Antarctica. Airports swarm with uniforms. War may be ahead but only television newscasters care. The United States is ill with "information sickness." People collapse on the streets with its symptoms — "bleeding from the nose and ears, vomiting . . . and the desire to touch everything." The president is a high-risk case. Melissa and Jeffrey must regularly assume yoga positions to prevent affliction. Some environments are declared information-free by law.

Irrelevent Behavior

Throughout the course of the novel, Mooney's characters observe seemingly irrelevant behavior. As Jeffrey awaits Melissa's arrival at an airport (airports count heavily with Mooney), he casually notices that "an Irishman with a bottle of Jameson's in his back pocket had climbed out on one of the hundred flagpoles overlooking the main lobby and was trying to pull down the South African flag." Upon her arrival Melissa kisses him on the neck, and as they walk away we see a sea turtle mistake a plastic bag for a iellyfish, eat it and suffocate. As Nona and Melissa discuss their shuffling love affairs in Nona's garden, Mooney announces that "by planting tomatoes near asparagus, the gardener may, without dangerous chemicals, ward off the asparagus beetle."

Mooney introduces stream of consciousness to technology. And he ex-tends perception to the synchrony that all lovers already know. Jeffrey and Melissa literally can tune in on one another's minds. Mooney obviously knows his dolphins and includes them in his fantasies about the sensory. An entire chapter of "Easy Travel to Other Planets" is told from Peter's point of view. Much of the dolphin's ability to perceive and abstract resides in his skin surfaces, and he attributes the loss of parts of the Nelnu heroic dolphin legends to ancient changes in ocean temperatures. Memories and transmissions failed.

Like Carl Sagan, Mooney speculates about sentience around us, but closer to home. Dolphins, he tells us, "are students of the sonic, the tidal, and the gravitational. Through ear and skin, the dolphin receives 40 million bits of such information per second and organizes them spontaneously into a changing musical replica of the world. Some of this music is useful; some is not."

What Mooney does with the word "blue" may be only an inside joke. It appears in the novel — blue lizard blue yardstick, blue flowers, blue shoe soles - at least 31 times. Possibly the read by a professor next to Melissa on her last and decisive trip to St. Thomas. It's called "The Handbook of Unusual Natural Phenomena." Or more likely, Mooney is jabbing William Gass in the ribs about Gass' theories on the significance of the color blue in literature.

Some of Mooney's accessory diversions — his fragments on "Use of the Ray Gun," "Time Measured by the Clapping of Hands," and his yarn about Freud's dog Fritz — are not only irrelevant but impudent. Mooney has a highest of tricks. He wants to do has a big bag of tricks. He wants to do them all in his first novel. It's unnecessary. He writes elegant sentences. He understands human motives. His ideas are large.

Webster Schoot is a literary journalist and businessman. He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

Callas Foundation Will Aid Singers

International Revald Tribune PARIS — The program of the Maria Callas Foundation, based in Fribourg, Switzerland, has been announced at a press conference held here by the Greek pianist Vasso De-vetzi, a close friend of the late soprano and the foundation's president.

The foundation, which will give fi-

nancial aid to young singers, help produce lyric works for the stage and publish the Callas archive, will be publish the Cauas arctive, will be launched on Dec. 11 with a benefit concert at the Paris Opéra.

A competition for the first study grants will begin in January and is open to men and women over the age of 20 Rev 1024 the foundation intends.

of 20. By 1984 the foundation intends to start awarding an annual Maria Callas prize, which will in fact be a subsidy for an opera production.

_By Alan Truscott

BRIDGE_

his hand. He led a low trump to the queen in dummy, guided by the bid-ding in which East had shown heart length and general weakness.

The declarer finessed in clubs, ruffed a heart, repeated the club finesse and ruffed his last heart. He

then played diamonds, ruffing the third round, and he made an overtrick by leading the last club and forcing West to ruff and lead trumps. In the replay, the East-West players did not bid and South in the same

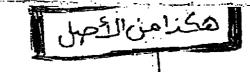
contract had no clues to the distribu-tion. He won the opening diamond lead in dummy, and was in jeopardy when he led a trump to the king, losing to the ace. The diamond queen was led, pinn-

ing the jack, and South won in dummy, ruffed a diamond and ruffed a heart. He could still have succeeded by taking a club finesse, but he led a diamond winner. West ruffed, cashed

ON the diagramed deal, West his trump winner and played his last received a heart lead against heart. East's club king look the setting trick. **♦Q542** ♦ A K 863 EAST \$10 ♥Q109532 **4AJ83** ♣K106 SOUTH (D) ◆K976 ♥AJ4

♣AQJ2 North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: Som I 4 Pass 3 V 2 ♥ Pass

. West led the heart eight.



ankees Win Series Opener, 5-3

By Thomas Boswell ashington Post Service

N YORK - The last time os Angeles Dodgers sum-d their courage and ventured he Bronx to play the New Yankees in the World Series. were burned by Graig Netthe Magic Dragon of third

esday night, they were

Q&A

a looks like he goes to bed and prayin he can kill us that glove." said Manager Lasorda after a pivotal spice of dragonry by Nettles ciped best his Dodgers in the opener, 5-3. "I get sick to amach watching that gny those plays against us. Does that all the time?"

up." said Yankee Manager

Lenon. "You'd think they'd sitting it down there."

e Dodger who hit it into dra-

nd was team captain Steve ey. As the muscleman ed to the plate in the eighth g, the Dodgers had just done seemingly impossible: They scored two runs off the Yanelief monsters, Ron Davis and se Gossage. And they were mg for more.

parently huge 5-1 lead, mostly on Bob Watson's three-run, first-inning homer off loser Jerry Reuss.

Before the bottle could bounce, Jackson had hit the floor, too, nies at-bat, wasn't so surprised. He crashed a 390-foot fly over the wall And they had supported the fourhit, seven-inning pitching of winner Ron Guidry with a halfdozen superb defensive plays. When Lemon summoned his bullpen, it looked as if the closing of the Yankees' small window of

vulnerability was imminent. But after Davis walked his first two batters, he was hooked. "He had a case of a bad disease," said Lemon. "It's called 'ball four."

No Mulching

On came Gossage, to be greeted by Jay Johnstone's loud run-scoring single and Dusty Baker's sacrilice fly. Gossage was in the heart of the Dodger mulching machine with Garvey, Ron Cey and 300-hitter Pedro Guerrero due up.

That's when Nettles literally sprang to the rescue. Garvey sent a Gossage fastball on a line toward the left-field corner at Mach 1 speed. No one could catch it. Except Nettles.

Perhaps no one else in baseball has reflexes as fast as the dragon's. Reggie Jackson, out of the Yankee lineup Tuesday with a pulled calf muscle, discovered that last Friday when he got into an argument with Nettles and slapped a beer bottle out of the third baseman's hand,

job. He tweaked owner George Steinbrenner's nose a half-dozen more times. He robbed the Milwaukee Brewers with his glove in the miniseries. He drove in nine

that he never saw.

runs in three games against Oak-land. And he TKO'ed his least-fa-Vorite teammate (later saying "It's forgotten"). The Dodgers barely saw the knockout Nettles dealt them Tuesday, either. Before they could spin their heads and say, "Double to

left, tying run at second with one out," Nettles had made a fully-extended, diving, web-of-his-glove snag of a ball hit so hard it jerked him sideways in midair. "If that guy doesn't make that catch," said Lasorda, still refusing

to name the guy, "then I promise you this game has a different end-Instead, the Dodger flame went dead. Gossage, given a reprieve, re-tired the last four Dodgers, two on strikes to start the ninth, to com-plete his two-innings of shutout

"I'd rather make a play like that than hit a home run," said Nettles, who has hit more homers than any other American League third base-man in history. "You can almost sense the letdown on the other side after you make a play like that."

The last time the Dodgers were here, they had an equally unpleas-ant time. They arrived on a Friday the 13th, leading the 1978 Series two games to none. What they encountered was Nettles — called "Puff" because he materializes at all the right places — foiling four L.A. runs with two spectacular, ases-loaded plays.

After that Series, the Dodgers moaned and wrung their hands about the horrors of New York. The sense of déjai vu was unmis-takable as the 78th World Series

The first play of this 11th Series meeting between the Yanks and Dodgers was Davey Lopes' ground smash over the third base bag that should have been a double. Instead, Nettles dove, smothered the ball backhanded, plucked it from the dirt and slung it to first to beat the speedy Lopes by perhaps two

first inning, before Reuss could get three outs, the Yankees, obviously hitting to the opposite field, had three runs. Jerry Mumphrey singled, Lou Piniella, starting for Jackson, who is still "day-to-day" with a calf-muscle pull, hit the chalk in right for a double, and up stepped Watson.

With first base open and a lefthanded hitter up next, I didn't think I'd get a strike to hit," said Watson, second-guessing Lasorda for not pitching around him to load the bases with two outs. "The first pitch was down the middle and I was so surprised I couldn't

in right to give Guidry a three-run cushion. That's the furthest Yes, it's been a good year all around for Nettles. He finally beat hepatitis. He rewon his third base hit a homer in this park in my two years here," said Watson. "This is like a dream after waiting so long

to get in a Series." The next two New York runs looked like window dressing, but they proved to be crucial. In the third, Reuss was sent packing after Mumphrey singled again, stole sec-ond base with disdainful ease, then scored as Reuss threw a horrible, hanging curve that Piniella lined into left for an RBI single.

Reuss' replacement, young Bob-/ Castillo, whose primary claim to fame is having taught the screw-ball to Fernando Valenzuela, was one of the most nervous, pressureshocked pitchers in recent Series years. He faced eight men and walked five, including four in the fourth when he forced home Rick Cerone with a bases-loaded walk to Dave Winfield.

The true key to the Yankee vic-The true key to the Yankee vic-tory — and the hidden element in this classy team — is its inspired defense. One of few balls the Yankees couldn't grab was Steve Yeager's lazy fly-ball homer into the first row of the right-field bleachers in the 50th achers in the fifth.

And when it wasn't Nettles, it was Willie Randolph ranging behind second for two flashing, backhanded grabs of hard-hit, tough short-hoppers. Or Larry Milbourne going into the shortstop hole. Or Winfield making an almost impossible dig-and-peg in the left-field corner to throw out Cey as he dove head-first into second on what should have been a double

but was just an embarrassing out.

"Everybody knows about our starting pitching and our bullpen," said Watson. "But our extra dimension is our defense. That gets

us over the hump."

And of all those defensive wizards, by far the most elegant, better even that the long-striding, high-leaping Winfield, is Nettles.

Flashing, Gambling

Of all the defensive players in baseball, he may be the most satisfying to watch, day in and day out, as he grazes around his position smoothing the dirt, combing out the speedy Lopes by perhaps two inches.

In the bottom of that symbolic corner of the action, gambling for position far off the line, daring such sluggers as Garvey to yank it

> Then, in the moment of crisis, when other men stay nailed to the spot, Nettles is already in full flight. Before the eye realizes what has happened, Puff has blown

them down.
Ask the Dodgers.
Ask Reggie Jackson.

Game 1 Line Score

b Watson got plenty of attention as he crossed the plate after three-run, first-inning home run Tuesday. Fellow Yankees

Lou Piniella, left, Jerry Mumphrey, right, and Graig Nettles.

Reuss. Castle (3). Redenter (5).

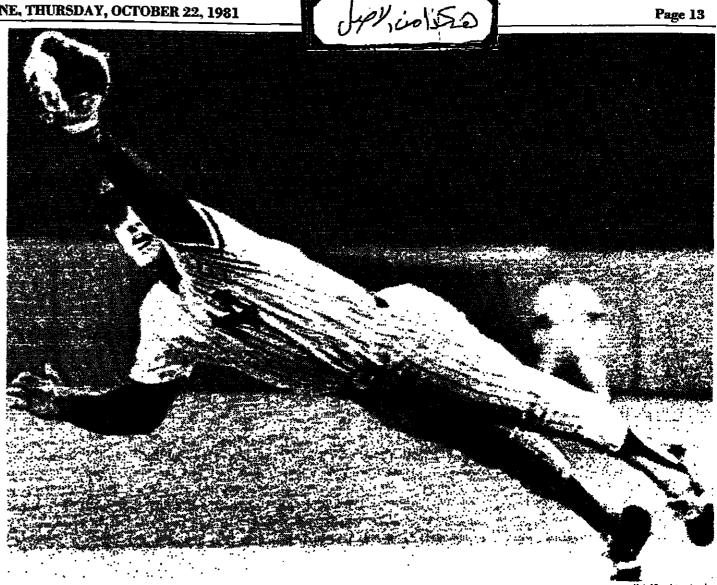
Swing."

The fourth pitch was down the middle, too. This time Watson, a worker (1) and Crone. W—Guldry (1-0). L—Reuss (6-1). HRs—Los Angeles. Yeaser (1): New York.

Workson got plenty of attention as he crossed the plate after swing."

Swing."

The fourth pitch was down the middle, too. This time Watson, a worker (1): New York.



Fully extended, Yankee third baseman Graig Netties snared Steve Garvey's eighth-inning liner and snuffed a Dodger rally.

Umps and Bottle Rattle Dodgers; Nettles Still a Thorn in Their Side

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK - Three years later, the Los Angeles Dodgers still found Yankee Stadium a hostile place Tuesday night, from Graig Nettles to the umpires to a fan who threw a Coke bottle into left field past Dusty Baker's shoulder.

But of all their afflictions on the day after they won the National League pennant in the ninth inning, the Dodgers ranked Nettles and his glove first. He guarded third base like a puma in the World Series of 1978, and he did it again in

"No," said the Dodgers' Steve Garvey of Nettles' sparkling play to nip leadoff batter Davey Lopes on a disputed call at first. "We didn't sit in the dugout and think: 'Here we go again.' After all. Lopes was safe on that play. But Nettles has the reflexes of a goalie. He moves from a standstill better than anybody. He gets paid to make those plays, but he's ex-

Seven innings later, Garvey learned first-hand just how exceptional when, with the Dodgers trailing only by two runs and with a runner on first, Garvey ripped a low line drive past third. But Nettles speared the ball backhanded and again

dazzled the Dodgers.

AUTOMOBILES

SAVINGS

ON NEW

Before they rallied in the late innings, the Dodgers suffered in other ways than from Net-81 to go." tles' defense. Jerry Reuss was hit on the shin by a line drive. Bob Watson hit a home run with two Yankees on base. Re-liever Bobby Castillo walked four batters in the fourth in-

ning. Lou Piniella stole a base for the first time in two years. But those indignities seemed tame after Baker ran back for a long drive by Dave Winfield in the third, caught it and then

saw a bottle fly past.
"It just missed him," Lasor-da said. "I can't understand how a human being can sit in the grandstand at a World Series and throw a bottle at another human being. He must be sick. He might have blinded

Baker. "I told the umpire that we weren't going to subject our players to bodily harm. He agreed. He told me that if it happened again, he'd do some-thing about it."

bullpen yelling," Baker said. "The bottle came past my shoulder. But what can I do about it? I can't wear an armored suit.

"Did they throw other things at me? I got a dollar in change off the ground. I heard that Reggie Jackson collected 82

Despite their troubles, though, the Dodgers viewed the game as another sign of their talent for survival. They had to win three straight games to take the Western Division playoff against the Houston Astros, and did. They had to win two straight to take the pennant from the Montreal Expos. and

Everybody Up

"I don't think anybody was down from the National League playoff," Reuss said. "I wasn't. How can you possibly into a World Series?

a home run. "We've been on an emotional rollercoaster the last couple of days. But this is the World Series, and you don't have time to let down."

when they're four or five runs down, they don't quit. They've weeks.

"We were two games behind

The Series Record

The Associated Press NEW YORK - Here are the results of the 10 previous World Se ries involving the New York Yank-ees and Brooklyn/Los Angeles

Dodgers:

U.S. Bans 5 Foreigners Who Ran in Cash Meets The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS - Five foreign runners who competed in races that offered cash prizes have been suspended from competition in the United States by The Athletics Congress, the national govern-ing body for amateur track and field, announced Wednesday.

The athletes are South Africans John Halberstadt and Willie Farrell, Antonio Villanueva of Mexico and Canadians Gayle Olinekova and Wendy Robertson. The athletes must be cleared by the IAAF, track's world governing body, to be reinstated for competition.

BASEBALL

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Frant, Kramer Give Vikings a Catchy New Look

By Steve Hershey

Washington Post Service
VASHINGTON — Behind that sty facade, that stoic stoneface the North, fives the mind of a stball genius. But Grant looks i just another assistant coach as vatches his Minnesota Vikings im the sidelines each week, but thinking is light-years ahead of

st of his contemporaries.

While other coaches mear fancy thes, write themes on their phiophies and mosn about the rule anges in the National Football ague, Grant quietly works out a y to beat the system

New Look

Grant, 54, an avid outdoorsman. parently does not spend all his parently does not spend all his in them wisconsin, because over ed an offense—seemingly in di-contrast with his basically nacrvative football philosophy that has put his team back on in the NFC Central Division. Despite most Sundays' frigid nditions at Metropolitan Stadiin Bloomington, Minn. Grant 5 developed a passing attack at is so effective that his team s won five straight games — alugh it ranks 12th out of 14 — C teams in rushing and 11th in The obvious reason that the Vik-



Joseph Georg Buschner reigned Tuesday, 10 days after his East German occer team lost to Poand 3-2, falling to qualify or the 1982 World Cup.

N. C. E.

my Kramer, one of the most un-

league. Kramer never has been invited to a Pro Bowi and never has been compared with Fran Tarkenton, the legend he replaced. He wasn't even mentioned among the top 10 quarterbacks in a national magazine article by pundit George Al-

No. I

All the soft-spoken bachelor has done is throw for more than 3,000 yards in each of the two seasons he's been a starter. By completing 24 of 46 passes for 257 yards and four touchdowns in a 35-23 victory over previously unbeaten Philadelphia Sunday, Kramer boosted this season's totals to 115 of 203 for 1,510 yards and 14 touchdowns—

best in the league. Still, it's difficult to replace a Tarkenton, and despite his recent success. Kramer has yet to receive the recognition many of his con-temporaries enjoy. He says it doesn't bother him and that he's happy enough in Minnesota. I'm clated with the way I'm

playing," said the five-year veteran from Rice, following successive victories over San Diego and Philadelphia. The last two weeks have been tremendous confidenceboosters. We've beaten two good teams and scored a lot of points. That's what a quarterback is suppose to do."

With Grant's game plan, which always involves a lot of swing passes to the backs on first down, Kramer usually avoids the stacked defenses most quarterbacks face on second-and-eight or third-andlong situations.

Although Kramer's targets include two of the NFL's prime receivers. Ahmad Rashad and Sammy White, tailback Ted Brown leads the NFC with 43 receptions for 444 yards. Fullback Rickey Young has pulled in 29 for an additional 233 yards.

The way our game plan is set up, our backs are usually open," Kramer explained. "We have such great wide receivers that everyone has to respect them when they go "Most teams try to control the

ball by running, but we do with the short pass. We go underneath the coverage and then, when the defense comes up, we go long."

It sounds simple, yet few NFL teams have been able to unlize the pass as effectively as the Vikings, and certainly Brown and Young

are not all-pro receivers. "It's easy to have a good day

ings now are favorites to win their 12th divisional title in Grant's 15-year tenure is the passing of Tommy Kramer, one of the most un-derrated quarterbacks in the has a very strong arm and you never worry about the ball getting to you. Even in the wind, he doesn't float the ball."

Kramer had missed only one game in the past two seasons (last year's 39-14 victory at Washington because of a hand injury), but he had to sit out the first two this year after straining his left knee in the final preseason game against Los Steve Dils quarterbacked those

first two games, and the Vikings sputtered like an aging car on a cold morning, losing to Tampa Bay, 21-13, and to Oakland, 36-10. When Dils suffered a separated shoulder against Oakland, it was either go with a rookie or get

"I wanted to play and I prac-ticed that week, but Coach never said anything to me until Friday," recalled Kramer, who still wears a brace on his knee. "He told me to take a day off. He wanted me to rest the knee completely, then see if I had enough mobility to play. I warmed up pretty good and he let

That was the beginning of the resurgence. The Vikings slipped past Detroit, 26-24, on Rick Danmeier's 20-yard field goal with four seconds to play. Following a 30-13 romp at Green Bay and another squeaker, 24-21, over Chicago, Minnesota has scored 68 points the past two weeks and now is avthe past two weeks and now is averaging 30 a game since Kramer's return. Minnesota plays at St. Louis Sunday.

'Any Place, Any Time'

"Tommy is very important to our offense," said Brown. "He's a very smart quarterback, he audibilizes well and gets us in the right play for the defense we're facing. When he's in there, we know we can score from any place, any time.

In the two years since replacing Tarkenton, Kramer has earned a reputation for pulling out dramatic victories. Including that 33-31 victory at San Diego two weeks ago, he has accounted for seven finalminute wins. "Some people have it and some people don't," Grant said when asked about Kramer's poise under

he's going to be able to do it." **NBA Exhibition Games** Detroit 113. Claveland 192 Houston 188. Son Antonio 106

the gun. "It's something in his game, that belief in himself that



Tommy Kramer '... I'm elated.'

His upbringing might have something to do with it. The youngest of 11 children, Kramer grew up with football. His father coached six seasons at Texas Lutheran and three of his brothers were college quarterbacks. He first displayed his flair for dramatics in high school.
We won about 8 of 15 games

coming from behind," he said.
"That's when people started calling me the Comeback Kid and things like that. It also was the first time I realized I enjoyed it."

NHL Standings

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Hartford	i	2	ž	21	20	4
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	is Divi					
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Defroit	3	2	1	20	23	
Windless	3	2	0	23	19	á
Toronte	2	2	1	22	26	5
Chicago	2	3	1	31	34	5
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Calgary	1	5	1	22	30	3
Colorado	1	5	1	12	37	2
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Baston 4, St. Louis). Pr	ders	on.

portion v. a. John of Leveller (1), Friedfills. Park, Beartine (2): Federico 2 (5), Zirke (2)). Edmonton S. Colgary 4 (Caffer (3), Heamon (3), Leveller (3), Hanter (2), Anderson (2): Reinhart Lever (3), Labrantet Chouleard)). Reinhart, Lever (s.), Limmoner, Choussard). Philipurph S, Calerdol S (Lee (2), Aldone (4), Repound, Schutt, Sheddan; Ashton 2 (4), Levo)]. Los Angelis, 9, N.Y., Intenders & (Kathy 3 (4), Doogs 9 (7), L. Yuriphy (3), Boosk (3), Terrino (5); Bossy 2 (6), Bourne 2 (4), Jansson, Morrow).

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be down from any game going "It's true," said Rick Mon-day, who won the pennant with

"These guys have a lot of heart," insisted Lasorda. "Even

in the best-of-five playoff for the division championship and we were down in the best of five for the pennant. We're only one down now in the best of seven. We've got a long way to go, partner."

Transactions

American League
BALTIMORE—Recalled Alian Ramirez,
pitcher, from Rochester of the International
League; and George Davis and Don Welchel,
pitchers, Vic Rodriguez, second baserman, and
John Stefero, catcher, from Charlotte of the
Southern League, Optioned Larry Jones, Steve

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Art Buchwald

The Business Lunch

WASHINGTON — Sen. Gary
Hart has come up with an pense of the stomachs of people idea to deal with the economic crunch. He wants businessmen to pay 30 percent of their lunches out of their own pockets instead of deducting the full 100 percent as they do now. Sen. Hart suggests this 30 percent could be applied to school lunches

for poor children. Semple Simon lobbyist for the "Society to Protect the Free Business Lunch." was outraged when Hart made his proposal. He told me:

The business Buchwald lunch program was started because, for many businessmen, it was the only de cent hot meal they got all day. Many of these people rush off without breakfast, and when they

come home at night their wives refuse to cook them dinner. "If it wasn't for a hot lunch, they would be deprived of the basic nutrition that every person doing business needs."

"Sen. Hart considers the business lunch just a needless subsidy, and maintains you could do the same business in an office." I said. "Well, he's wrong. All he has to do is go into a first-class restaurant in any city and see the men and women on expense accounts lapping up their food and wine. Then would realize what a business lunch means to those people. To many it's the difference between eating a lobster or a tuna fish "Hart doesn't want to do away

with the business lunch. He just wants to make only 70 percent of it tax deductible. "How mean can the man be,

Lost Painting Discovered

The Associated Press NORTH MIAMI BEACH, Fla. - A painting hanging in the gift shop of a monastery here is actually a valuable lost work by the Spanish artist Julio Romero de Forres, who died in 1929, according to an art magazine publisher who spotted it., Juan Adriaensens Menocal said he was certain the painting is an original by de Torres, worth as much as \$200,000. The artist's signature is clear and it includes the faces of his favorite models, he said.

engaged in commerce? Look at his proposal in human terms.

The minimum nutritional requirements for a business hunch include a cocktail, soup, salad or smoked salmon, a main course of meat or fish with two pureed vege-tables, cheese, dessert, coffee and a cigar. Where can you cut down on a meal like that without sending someone away hungry?"

"I know it's hard to do," I admitted. "But President Reagan said that everyone had to expect pain if his economic program was going

"He wasn't talking about businessmen. He specifically included them in his safety net. If members of the business community couldn't deduct the expense of taking their best customers for a de-cent meal, there would be no money left to trickle down to the

"Even if the U.S. government subsidized 70 percent of the lunches?"

"The psychological impact of paying 30 percent out of your own pocket could be worse than eating no lunch at all."

"Maybe the company he works for could pick up the difference?"
"Bite your tongue. What you're talking about is a hidden corporate tax. No chief executive is going to let his people have a business lunch if his company can't write the whole thing off. He would get creamed by his stockholders."

"Then you believe Hart's bill has no chance of being passed?"
"It would be political suicide for anyone to vote for it. Once you set

precedent on cutting back on business lunches, there is no end to the tax loopholes that Congress could close.

"The next thing you know, they'll be asking the business com-munity to pay for their own dinners and theater seats and Super Bowl tickets."

They wouldn't go that far," I

"In this climate, there is no telling what they'd do. I heard several liberal senators are trying to cut out deducting corporate boxes at

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Dorothy Sayers: The Mushroom Case

By Richard Severo New York Times Service

TEW YORK - Dorothy Sayers was a Latin scholar, a student of medieval history, an expert translator of Dante, a poet, a playwright, a feminist before most people knew about feminism, an authority on Christian philosophy, one of the first women to ever receive a degree from Oxford, and, when the demands of scholarship permitted, a sophisticated writer with an formidable knack of writing novels and short stories about absolutely horrid people who go around plotting murder.

Now a new generation of specialized readers is wondering how and where Dorothy Sayers learned so much about a subject that can put many mystery writers — and their readers — to sleep. The subject is organic chemistry, and they say that even her mistakes in using it were

"She had a tremendous awareness of medicinal chemistry in the period of her writing," says Natalie Foster, a chemistry in-structor at Lehigh University and an unabashed Sayers fan.

Foster is especially taken with a relatively obscure novel by Sayers called "The Documents in the Case," written with Robert Eustace, who in reality was Eustace Robert Barton, a physician. Foster thinks so much of it, in fact, that she recently ventured to a convention of the American Chemical Society in New York to extol handling of a difficult point of chemical interest.

Foster is by no means unique in her fascination with this novel. Harold Hart, professor of chemistry at Michigan State University, is so taken with Sayers as a science writer, especially in "The Documents in the Case," that he says, "I strongly recommend it as supplementary reading for undergraduate organic students."

Suspected Marder

The novel concerns the suspected murder of a rather tedious chap named George Harrison, who is given to creating waterco-lors of unacclaimed quality, natand go "rambling after fung," especially the mushroom, Amanita nubescens, which, he tells his son in a letter, he intends "to try very slowly and delicately stewed in beef broth, or in a mock-beef gravy of Fistulina hepatiea, if I can find one in good condition." He adds that if his recipe is successful, he will include it in a book he is writing called "Neglected Edible Treasures." Lethal Dose

Harrison eats his stew and expires. The authorities conclude that what the mushroom-gathering Harrison thought was Amani-ta rubescens, which is quite safe to eat, was really Amarita muscaria, replete with a lethal dose of muscarine poison. Amanita muscaria is not the only fungus that contains muscarine, and it is not even the most poisonous of the muscarine-bearing toad-stools. But it is the best known.

Therein lies the plot Did Harrison make a mistake? Did he commit suicide? Or, was he murdered by somebody who slipped him some synthetic muscarine In 1930, when this novel was written, muscarine had been well-characterized pharmacologi-cally for at least 30 years, but there was much that was not known about its precise chemical structure until the mid-1950s.

A Lot of Experimentation

Muscarine was isolated in 1875. In the years leading up to 1930, there was a lot of experimentation. Indeed, scientists formulated what they thought, incorrectly, was synthetic musca-

From 1881 to 1914, the generally accepted formula for syn-thetic muscarine was (CH₃)₃NCH₂CH₂ONO.

When Sayers wrote "The Docwere having their own problems with the empirical formula for the poison muscarine. The empirical formula is the one that represents the simplest elements in the compound, with no regard for their molecular structure.

The two empirical formulas in use in the years before "The Documents in the Case" was written



Author Sayers

C₅H₁₅NO₃, which was not accurate, either. (Modern chemists now consider the formula for muscarine to be C₂H₂₀O₂N+.)

It emerged in the last segment of the book in this way: "My hand shook a little as I took the bottle from Leader. It was a squat, wide-mouthed glass jar, about half-full of a whitish powder, and clearly labeled 'Muscarine (Synthetic)

C₃H₁₅NO₃."
"It's rather deadly, I suppose, I added, with as much carelessness as I could assume."

The optical aspects of muscarine constitute one of the most fascinating parts of the novel, scientifically. Foster points out those properties were really not formally established until 1931, a year after the Sayers novel was published.

A substance that is optically ctive will cause a beam of polarized light passing through it to turn. The reasons for this property are hard to explain, even in college-level organic chemistry.

Done With Dialogue

In the book, the author simply does it with dialogue. A character named Waters is asked, "What is produce is that it is a kind of bias -a lopsidedness, so to speak." He then goes on to say. "Up to the present, it is only a living

substance that has found the trick of transforming a symmetric, optically active compound. At the moment Life appeared on this planet, something happened to the molecular structure of things. They got a twist, which nobody has succeeded in reproducing mechanically — at least, not without an exercise of deliberate selective intelligence, which is also, as I suppose you'll allow, a manifestation of Life."

"Thank you," said Perry. "Do you mind saying the first part over again, in words that a child could understand?

"Well, it's like this," said Waters. "When the planet cooled, the molecules of that original inorganic planetary matter were symmetric - if crystallized, the crystals were symmetric also. That is, they were alike on both sides, like a geometrical cube, and their reversed or mirror-images would be identical with kind are said to be optically inactive; that is to say, if viewed through the polariscope, they have no power to rotate the beam of polarized light. We will take your word for

Quite Meticulous

As for Sayers, she was quite meticulous, not only about what she was writing but also about what she had written. A year after "The Documents in the Case" was published, she wrote an article for the magazine, The Listener, and confessed that the novel contains a first-class howler and I may as well relieve my mind by

confessing to it."

She said that after all her work, and despite all the experts she and Robert Eustace had consulted, she learned, too late, that natural muscarine does not "twist a ray of polarized light any more than the synthetic kind."

Sayers complained that the natural poison "didn't play fair"

PEOPLE: Ringo Starr Ends Exile, Pays Tax Bill in Britain

ain after six years of tax exile and says it's costing him a fortune. The former Beatle drummer told the Daily Mirror of London, after recently moving back without fan-fare into his 26-room mansion in rural Berkshire with his wife, U.S. actress Barbara Bach: "The taxpeople handed me a number as soon as I got back. No one else seems to have known about us coming back. It's cost me a fortune in taxes already, but I realize that if I want to live here I'll have to pay the taxes." Start, 41, declined to say how much he's paying. But Ringo, who has spent the last six years living in Monte Carlo or jetsetting between homes in Amsterdam and Los Angeles, was happy to be home. "I feel safe and comfortable in England," he told the Mirror. Twe spent six years traveling around the world and never stopped for more than five weeks in any one place. It's no fun after a

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are on a four-day state visit to Sri Lanka. A 21-gun salute sounded as President J.R. Jayewardene greeted the royal cou-ple on their arrival from Perth.

For some of the most successful women in America, the good old days are right now. Cosmopolitan magazine asked women VIPs what their worst jobs had been, and learned that for many the past meant hard times. Imagine financial columnist Sylvia Porter teaching at Arthur Minrray's Dance Studios. Actress Colleen Dewhurst ran an elevator in Gary, Ind. Carol Burnett was a hatcheck girl in a ladies tearoom, Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., worked as a jewel setter in a factory, while Rep. Millicent Ferwick, R-NJ., waited on tables. Peggy Lee was a carni-val barker and Tazzay Wynette worked in the cotton fields. Shelley Winters said her worst was working in Woolworth's hardware department -- I wasn't pretty enough for the candy counter."

Hustler magazine was absolved of any wrongdoing in printing a 1977 topless satire of Grant Wood's famous 1930 painting. "American Gothic." The artist's sister and model, Nan Wood Graham who lives in Riverside. Calif., had sued the magazine for \$10 million alleging defamation, invasion of privacy and libel. But Los Angeles Superior Court Judge

Ringo Starr has returned to Brit-in after six years of tax exile — attorney Alm D. Gross that the satirical version of the painting was not defamatory to Mrs. Graham

> Despite cuts in the space agen-cy's budget, space exploration con-tinues to exert a certain pull on people, astronaut Donald Slayton says. "I think the magic is still there," he said. "People I talk to are always interested in the space program." Slayton, 57, director of flight preparations and missions for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle program, said if support for the space program continues to wane, "somewhere down the road it's going to hurt. I know there are a lot of people who say we ought to be spending money on social pro-grams instead of space. Slayion one of the first seven U.S. astronauts, said at a technology confer-ence in Madison, Wis.

Author John Updike says he's too old at 49 to write poems or short stories anymore. "There's a short stories anymore, " crystallization that goes on in a poem, which the young man can bring off, but which the middle-aged man can't," he told the Saturday Review. "It saddens me that whatever reason, I can't or don't write much of it anymore Nor do I write as many short stories as I used to, or write them with the same ease - that sense of being like a piece of ice on a stove. I find myself being pushed toward the novel as my exclusive meter, in part because I'm no longer as

There was no way the resolution in the U.S. Harmonian was going to fail in the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressmen who weren't afraid to stand up to President Reagan on AWACs decided it would be best not to tangle with their mothers-in-law. So House members overwhelmingly voted to proclaim the fourth Sanday in October as National Mother-in-Law Day. Rep. Sam Hall, D-Texas, made sure of pas-sage when he called for a recorded wote, saying: "I want to see how many married men have the gain to vote against this measure." It passed, 305-66, with 28 Congress. men ducking the issue by merely voting "present." Rep. George Danielson, D-Calif., who was absent, later made a point of telling the House he would have voted for the resolution "because I have the

basketball games because they say and confided to her readers: it's a waste of taxpayers' money." ural history, women and gastronlife?" He responds by saying, "At "You have no idea what a strain were C₅H₁₄O₂N+ and C₈H₁₈O₂N+. Sayers used it is to be perpetually picking out new ways of killing people." I was aghast. "They must be out of their blinking minds." present — chemically speaking — the nearest definition I can Harrison likes to take holidays finest mother-in-law in the world." ©1981, Las Angeles Times Syndicate HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL **EMPLOYMENT** ANNOUNCEMENTS AMERICA CALLING **CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS** GET WITH ITI California wine, burgen fried chicken, corn, video and break fast with U.S. host. Marseco Bor, Impasse de la Gaite, Paris 14. Tel: 320 60 60. Closed on Sunday. TAC728O RGD92CH. Travelers Coded Messages, Write: 2406 - 18th Ave. NW, Olympix, WA 98502, USA. SECRETARIES AVAILABLE NEED A TEMPORARY SECRETARY? Coll: G.R. Interim, Paris 225 59 25. 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